U.S. Mint. Dept. of the Treasury.
Medals of the United States Mint issued for public sale. [Proofs].

Secretaries of the Treasury.

NO.	NAME
201	Alexander Hamilton
202	William Windom
203	John G. Carlisle
204	Daniel Manning
205	Lyman J. Gage
206	Leslie M. Shaw
207	George B. Cortelyou
208	Franklin MacVeagh
209	William McAdoo
210	Carter Glass
211	Andrew W. Mellon
212	Ogden L. Mills
213	William H. Woodin
214	Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
215	Fred M. Vinson
216	John W. Snyder
217	George M. Humphrey
218	Robert B. Anderson
219	Douglas Dillon
220	Henry H. Fowler

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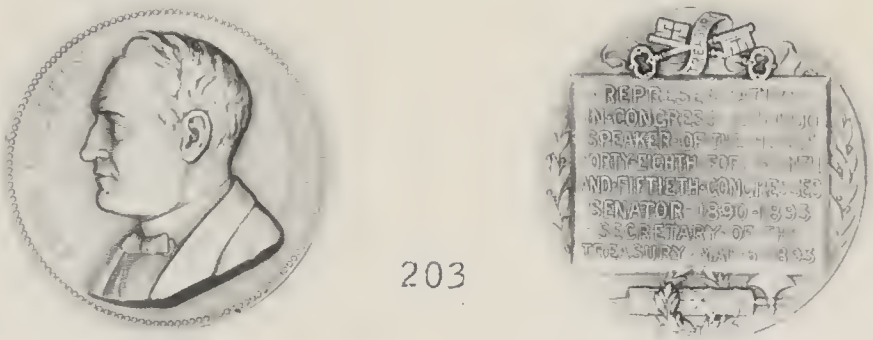

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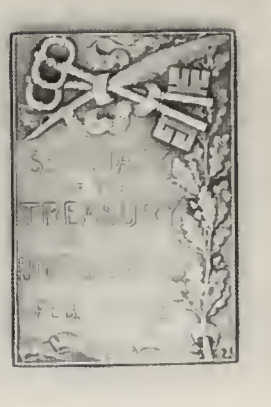

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GEORGE M. HUMPHREY

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SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ROBERT B. ANDERSON

218

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

C. DOUGLAS DILLON

219

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
1789
1961
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

HISTORIC MEDALS of the U.S. NAVY

ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES MINT

Prepaired under the direction of the Honorable Eva Adams
Director of the Mint

By Kenneth M. Failor Captain, USNR Consultant to the Director of the Mint

Miscellaneous Medals

NO.	DESCRIPTION
601	Time Increases His Fame
602	Cabinet Medal
603	Washington & Jackson
604	Commencement of Coin Cabinet
605	Presidency Relinquished
606	Allegiance
607	Washington & Lincoln
608	Washington & Grant
609	Washington Wreath
610	Washington Bicentennial
611	James Garfield
612	Lincoln & Garfield
613	Pennsylvania Bicentennial
614	Valley Forge Centennial
615	Lincoln & Grant
616	Lincoln, Broken Column
617	Japanese Embassy
618	Frederick Rose
619	Louis Agassiz
620	Indian Peace Medal (Geo. II)
621	David Hosack
622	First Steam Coinage
623	Union Pacific Railroad
624	Emancipation Proclamation
625	Cyrus W. Field
626	Joseph Pancoast
627	Indian Peace (Grant)
628	Hayes, Indian Peace (oval)
629	Garfield, same
630	Arthur, same
631	Cleveland, same
632	Harrison, same
633	Let Us Have Peace (Grant)
634	Seward-Robinson
635	U.S. Diplomatic (July 4, 1776)
636	Great Seal Centennial Medal, 1782-1882
637	Joseph Francis

NO.	DESCRIPTION
638	Lincoln Centennial
639	Wright Brothers
640	Abraham Lincoln
641	Woodrow Wilson
642	Warren G. Harding
643	Calvin Coolidge
644	Herbert Hoover
645	Charles A. Lindbergh
646	Franklin D. Roosevelt
647	Mt. Vernon
648	Benjamin Franklin
649	Franklin D. Roosevelt
650	Harry S. Truman
651	V. P. Alben W. Barkley
652	Dr. Jonas E. Salk
653	Dr. Robert H. Goddard
654	Robert Frost
655	Dr. Thomas A. Dooley III
656	Sam Rayburn
657	U.S. Secret Service 100th Anniversary

Add.

5-22A- Pennsylvania Volunteers, Action on Lake Erie

5-23- Cornelius Vanderbilt

5-25- In memoriam of passengers [illegible] Steam Ship San Francisco

5-27- Medal (ship wreck) medal

5-28- John Horn, life saving

5-30- Ship wreck medal

5-31- U.S. Coast Survey, Gallantry and [illegible]

428- Col Armstrong (Kittanning)

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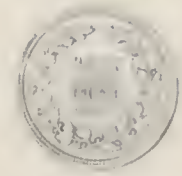

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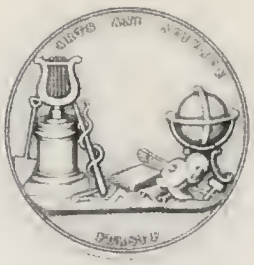

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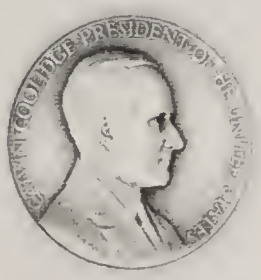

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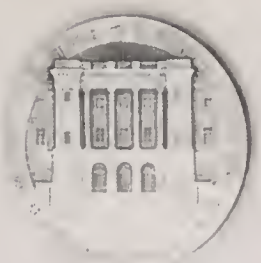

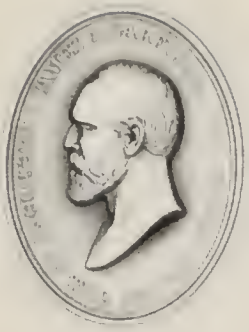

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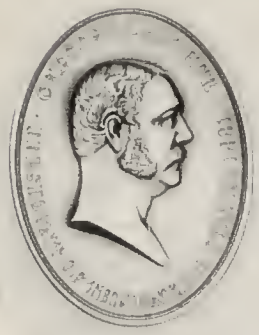

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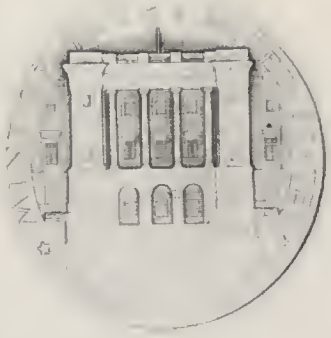

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AWARD OF CONGRESS TO ALBEN W. BARKLEY · AUG. 7, 1949

651

IN RECOGNITION OF DISTINGUISHED
PUBLIC SERVICE

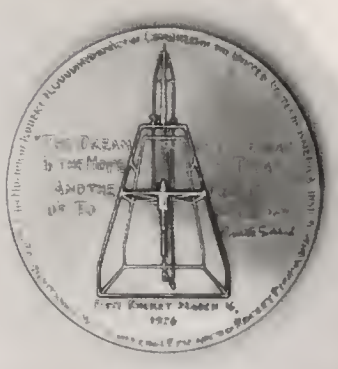
DR. JONAS E. SALK

652

AWARD OF CONGRESS
JONAS E. SALK

HUTCHINGS GODDARD

653



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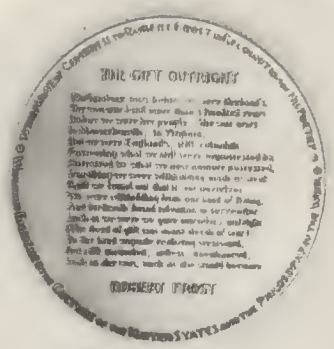

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HISTORIC MEDALS of the U.S. NAVY

ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES MINT

Prepaired under the direction of the Honorable Eva Adams
Director of the Mint

By Kenneth M. Failor Captain, USNR Consultant to the Director of the Mint

Directors of the Mint

NO.	NAME
301	David Rittenhouse, Philadelphia, Pa.
302	Robert M. Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.
303	J. Ross Snowden, Philadelphia, Pa.
304	James Pollock, Philadelphia, Pa.
305	Henry R. Linderman, Washington, D.C.
306	Horatio C. Burchard, Washington, D.C.
307	James P. Kimball, Washington, D.C.
308	Edward O. Leech, Washington, D.C.
309	Robert E. Preston, Washington, D.C.
310	George E. Roberts, Washington, D.C.
311	F.J.H. vonEngelken, Washington, D.C.
312	Robert W. Woolley, Washington, D.C.
313	Raymond T. Baker, Washington, D.C.
314	F.E. Scobey, Washington, D.C.
315	R.J. Grant, Washington, D.C.
316	Nellie Tayloe Ross, Washington, D.C.
317	William H. Brett, Washington, D.C.
318	Eva Adams, Washington, D.C. (first term)
319	Eva Adams, Washington, D.C. (second term)

#

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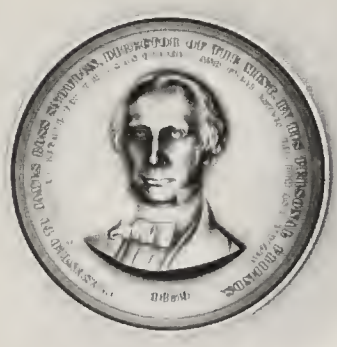

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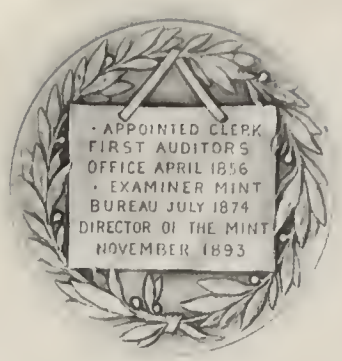

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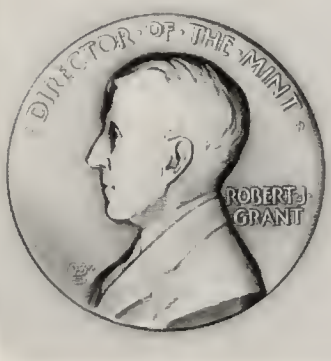

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316

WILLIAM
M.
BRETT

317

DIRECTOR
UNITED
OF THE
STATES
MINT

318

DIRECTOR
1961

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The Presidents

NO.	
101	George Washington
102	John Adams
103	Thomas Jefferson
104	James Madison
105	James Monroe
106	John Quincy Adams
107	Andrew Jackson
108	Martin Van Buren
109	William Henry Harrison
110	John Tyler
111	James K. Polk
112	Zachary Taylor
113	Millard Fillmore
114	Franklin Pierce
115	James Buchanan
116	Abraham Lincoln
117	Andrew Johnson
118	Ulysses S. Grant
119	Rutherford B. Hayes
120	James A. Garfield
121	Chester A. Arthur
122	Grover Cleveland
123	Benjamin Harrison
124	William McKinley
125	Theodore Roosevelt
126	William H. Taft
127	Woodrow Wilson
128	Warren G. Harding
129	Calvin Coolidge
130	Herbert Hoover
131	Franklin D. Roosevelt
132	Harry S. Truman
133	Dwight D. Eisenhower (first term)
134	Dwight D. Eisenhower (second term)
135	John F. Kennedy
136	Lyndon B. Johnson
137	Lyndon B. Johnson

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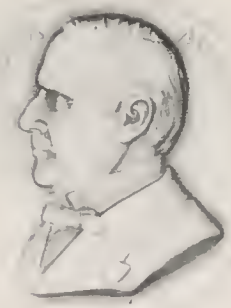

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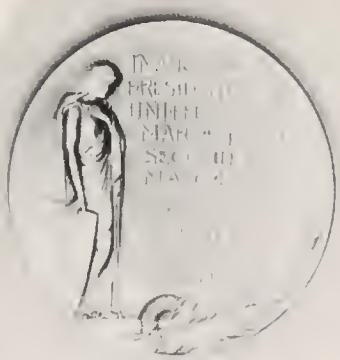

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NO.	DESCRIPTION
501	John Paul Jones, for Serapis
502	Capt. Thomas Truxtun, for action with LaVengeance
503	Capt. Preble before Tripoli
504	Capt. Hull, for capture of Guerriere
505	Capt. Jacob Jones, for capture of Frolic
506	Capt. Decatur, for capture of Macedonian
507	Capt. Bainbridge, for capture of Java
508	Capt. Burrows, for capture of Boxer
509	Lt. McCall, for same
510	Capt. Perry, capture of British Fleet on Lake Erie
511	Capt. Elliott, for same
512	Capt. Lawrence, capture of Peacock
513	Capt. Macdonough, capture of British Fleet on Lake Cha mplain
514	Capt. Henley, eagle, for same
515	Lt. Cassin, for same
516	Capt. Warrington, capture of Epervier
517	Capt. Blakely, capture of Reindeer
518	Capt. Biddle, capture of Penguin
519	Capt. Stewart, capture of Cyane & Levant
520	Rescue of Officers & Crew of Brig Sommers
521	Capt. Ingraham
522	Capt. Perry (State of Pa.) capture of Fleet on Lake Erie
522A	Pennsylvania Volunteers, action On Lake Erie
523	Cornelius Vanderbilt
525	To Rescuers of Passengers, Officers & Men of Steam Ship San Francisco, by Congress
526	Commodore M.C. Perry, from Merchants of Boston
527	Metis (shipwreck) Medal
528	John Horn, life saving
529	Lt. Victor Blue (State of S. Carolina)
530	Shipwreck Medal
531	United States Coast Survey, gallantry and humanity
532	Departure of American Fleet
533	Vice Admiral Hyman George Rickover, in appreciation of his signal achievements in the practical use of atomic energy

CAPTAIN JOHN PAUL JONES

501

OBV. JOANNI PAVLO JONES CLASSIS PRAEFECTO. COMITIA AMERICANA. (The American Congress. To John Paul Jones, Commander of the fleet.)

REV. HOSTIVM NAVIBVS CAPTIS AVT FVGATIS. (The Enemy's Ships Captured or Put to Flight.) Naval action between the United States frigate BONHOMME RICHARD, 42 guns, Captain John Paul Jones, (sailing to the right), and the British frigate SERAPIS, 50 guns, Captain Richard Pearson. Both vessels are grappled, lying head and stern. The BONHOMME RICHARD is on fire, and her crew are boarding the SERAPIS which is, itself, severely damaged. To the left a third vessel, the ALLIANCE, 32 guns, the consort of the BONHOMME RICHARD which did not support Jones during the action. Two sailors in the sea at the left, clinging to a spar. Exergue: AD ORAM SCOTIAE XXIII. SEPT. M. DCCLXXVIIII. (At Scotland's Shore 23 Sept. 1779. Dupre fecit.)

JOHN PAUL JONES, UNITED STATES NAVY

1747 - Born in Kirkcudbright county, Kirkbean parish, Scotland on July 6.
1759 - Made his first trip to America, as an apprentice in a merchant ship, to visit his brother William, a tailor in Fredericksburg, Virginia.
1766 - Later served on board merchant ships as third mate, chief mate and master.
1775 - After coming to America, he received a commission as Lieutenant in the new Continental Navy. Assigned as first lieutenant on board the flagship ALFRED in the Delaware, he raised the first flag to fly over a Continental naval vessel. This was in early December and the flag was the "Grand Union", combining the Union Jack of Great Britain and thirteen red and white stripes for the Colonies. He stated later, "I hoisted with my own Hands the Flag of Freedom the First time . . . and I have Attended it ever since with Veneration on the Ocean."

1776 - Participated in the first expedition of the new Continental Navy, an amphibious operation against the British at New Providence in the Bahamas; received a promotion to Captain and given command of the 12 gun sloop PROVIDENCE, which outwitted two British frigates, captured sixteen prizes and destroyed two fishing fleets. Later transferred to command of the ALFRED, Jones continued his mission of seeking out and destroying British shipping with great success.

1777 - Was appointed to the newly built 18 gun sloop RANGER and sailed to France to report to the American commissioners. Upon arriving in Quiberon Bay on 15 February the RANGER exchanged gun salutes with the French fleet. This was the first official salute to the "Stars and Stripes" by a foreign government, and was a recognition of the new nation's independence.

With characteristic boldness Jones sailed into British home waters, landed raiding parties on the coast, engaged and took H. M. sloop DRAKE in a bitter engagement.

1779 - In one of the most celebrated battles of naval history, John Paul Jones cradled some of the finest fighting traditions of the U. S. Navy. The action took place off the Eastern coast of England near the chalk cliffs at Flamborough Head. Jones had been given command of an old 42 gun East Indianman with rotten timber which he renamed the BONHOMME RICHARD in honor of Benjamin Franklin, U. S. envoy to France. Although Jones commanded a small squadron at the same time, it was the BONHOMME RICHARD alone which was destined to fight a bitter close battle with the new, powerful British frigate SERAPIS, 44 guns.

Though the ships sighted each other shortly after noon on September 23, 1799, action did not open until evening at which time both ships fired broadsides into each other. Two of the heavy guns on the BONHOMME RICHARD burst and the third was abandoned for fear of the same horrifying result. The crew concentrated on the lighter cannon and small arms to clear the decks of the SERAPIS. The SERAPIS attempted to cross RICHARD's bow to attain a deadly raking position, but lacked the headway to complete the maneuver. Then Jones, following the SERAPIS' movements, ran RICHARD's bow into the enemy's stern. It was at this point that Captain Pearson of the SERAPIS hailed to ask if the RICHARD had asked for quarter. John Paul Jones bellowed back his immortal words: "I have not yet begun to fight."

For some two and a half hours the ships pounded each other at point-blank range. The SERAPIS critically hulled the BONHOMME RICHARD, setting her afire from stern to stern and putting her in a sinking condition. When the British attempted to board, Jones and his indominable men sent them reeling back. Then, with her remaining cannon and

Marine small arms fire and hand grenades from her tops, the shattered BONHOMME RICHARD continued to pour a devastating fire into the SERAPIS. Finally, the British captain struck his colors. Jones had won a glorious victory.

In describing the condition of his ship after the battle ended, Jones reported:

> The rudder Was Cut entirely off, the stern frame, and transoms Were almost Entirely Cut away, the timbers, by the lower Deck especially, from the mainmast to the Stern, being greatly decayed with age, were mangled beyond my power of description, and a person must have been an Eye-Witness to form a just idea of the tremendous scene of Carnage, wreck and ruin, that Every Where appeared. Humanity Cannot but recoil from the prospect of Such finished horror, and Lament that War Should produce Such fatal consequences.

Fatally stricken, two days after the battle the BONHOMME RICHARD slipped below the waves; Jones had already transferred his command to the captured SERAPIS and sailed her triumphantly to Holland.

1780 - Granted the cross of the Institution of Military Merit by the King of France which entitled him to be addressed as "Chevalier."

1781 - Arrived in Philadelphia and was given command of the ship-of-the-line AMERICA then under construction. When the ship was finished, however, Congress presented her to the King of France to replace a French ship wrecked in Boston harbor.

1783 - Was sent to France as a prize agent and effected a partial settlement on the collection of prize monies.

1787 - On 16 October, during John Paul Jones' final return to America, a resolution was passed by Congress "unanimously that a medal of gold be struck and presented to the Chevalier John Paul Jones in commemoration of valorous and brilliant services of that officer in the command of a squadron of French and American ships under the flag off the coast of Great Britain . . . "

1792 - After service for Cathérine the Great in the Russian Navy as a Rear Admiral, Jones died and was buried in the St. Louis cemetery for foreign protestants in Paris. After more than a century his grave was located and his body was returned to the United States escorted by a fleet of warships. One of the first and most celebrated naval heroes in American history came to rest in 1906 at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis. Those who today view the remains of John Paul Jones in the crypt below the beautiful Academy chapel cannot fail to recall his prophetic words -- "Without a Respectable Navy -- Alas America."

CAPTAIN THOMAS TRUXTUN

502

OBV. PATRIAE PATRES FILIO DIGNO. THOMAS TRUXTUN. (The fathers of the country to their worthy son. Thomas Truxtun.) Bust of Captain Truxtun, in uniform, facing the left.

REV. UNITED STATES FRIGATE CONSTELLATION of 38 GUNS PURSUES attacks and VANQUISHES the FRENCH ship LA VENGEANCE of 54 GUNS 1FEBY 1800. Naval action between the United States frigate CONSTELLATION, Captain Truxtun, and the French frigate LA VENGEANCE, Captain Pitot. The CONSTELLATION has lost her main mast. Exergue: BY VOTE OF CONGRESS, TO THOMAS TRUXTUN 29 MARCH 1800.

Design attributed to Archibald Robinson of New York City, and engraving to Robert Scot, Mint Engraver.

THOMAS TRUXTUN, UNITED STATES NAVY

1755 - Born near Hempstead Long Island, New York.
1767 - Shipped out on a merchant vessel, the PITT; later impressed into Britain's Royal Navy and served with distinction on board H. M. S. PRUDENT, 64 guns.
1775 - Served as a Lieutenant on board the privateer CONGRESS. Later commanded two privateers which were highly successful in capturing British cargoes which helped to keep the struggle for independence alive.
1782 - While in command of ST. JAMES and carrying Mr. Thomas Barclay, United States Consul General to France, he successfully withstood an attack by British frigate GOODRICH, 32 guns.

1794 - Received a commission as Captain in the new U. S. Navy and given command of the frigate CONSTELLATION building in Baltimore. Wrote one of the earliest American books on navigation: Remarks, Instructions, and Examples Relating to the Latitude and Longitude.

1797 - Published Instructions, Signals, and Explanations Offered for the U. S. Fleet. Truxtun is often called the "father of naval communications."

1798 - With the CONSTELLATION, 38 guns; led a squadron to Havana to escort home a group of American merchant ships threatened by French privateers.

1799 - On 9 February, engaged and captured L'INSURGENTE, a French frigate of 40 guns near the island of Nevis south of St. Kitts in the Caribbean. French casualties were 70 killed or wounded, American were 3 men killed or wounded. Truxtun's insistence on training and discipline paid handsome dividends in the U. S. Navy's baptism of fire.

1800 - On 1 February the CONSTELLATION had a 5 hour night engagement with LA VENGEANCE, 54 guns, off Guadeloupe. Although the French ship was able to slip away in the night she was a totally shattered vessel. One hundred and sixty men had been killed or wounded on the French man of war at the cost of 39 Americans killed or wounded. Speaking of this powerful foe, Captain F. M. Pilot of LA VENGEANCE reported that, "he must have been an American; for no other people on earth could load so rapidly, fire so accurately, and fight so desperately." A month following the battle with LA VENGEANCW Congress awarded Truxtun a gold medal for his gallantry and good conduct in the engagement. "Wherein an example was exhibited by the Captain, officers, sailors and marines, honorable to the American name, and instructive to its rising navy."

1822 - Died in Philadelphia.

COMMODORE EDWARD PREBLE

503

OBV. EDWARDO PREBLE DUCI STRENUO. Exergue: COMITIA AMERICANA. (The American Congress to Edward Preble, a valiant officer.) Bust of Commodore Preble, in uniform, facing the left.

REV. VINDICI COMMERCII AMERICANI. (To the vindicator of American commerce.) The United States fleet, commanded by Commodore Preble, is bombarding Tripoli. The American vessels are in line and several boats manned are seen in the water, casting off to attack the enemy's shipping and batteries. Exergue: ANTE TRIPOLI MDCCCIV. (Off Tripoli 1804.)

By Reich.

EDWARD PREBLE, UNITED STATES NAVY

1761 - Born at Falmouth (Portland) Maine.
1778 - Served as midshipman in the Massachusetts State Navy.
1779 - While on the Massachusetts ship PROTECTOR, 26 guns, Captain Williams, participated in an action in which a British frigate of 36 guns blew up off Newfoundland. Later the PROTECTOR was captured by the enemy and Preble was held on board a prison ship in New York Harbor.
1782 - Served as a Lieutenant under Captain Little on the Massachusetts cruiser WINTHROP which, on a short cruise took 5 prizes.
1783 - After the American Revolution ended Preble spent the next fifteen years in the merchant service and was once captured by pirates.
1798 - Commissioned Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy and commanded the brig PICKERING in Commodore John Barry's squadron in the West Indies.
1799 - Commissioned Captain and given command of the ESSEX, 36 guns.

1800 - Preble in the ESSEX, first U. S. warship to round the Cape of Good Hope, protected American trade from French privateers and convoyed a merchant fleet from the West Indies.

1803 - Given command of the CONSTITUTION, he led the Mediterranean squadron against the pirates of Tripoli (American commerce, unprotected by naval strength, had fallen easy prey to the marauding Barbary corsairs. Unless ransom was paid, ships were captured and crews sold).

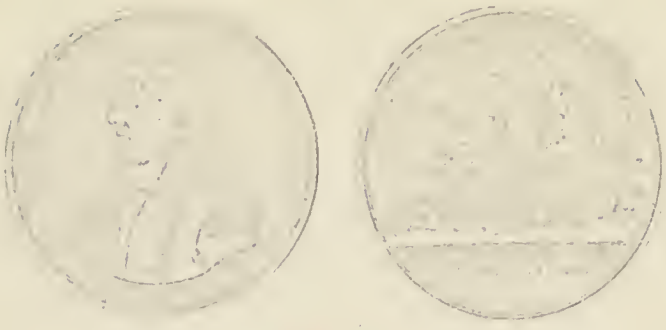
1804 - Since the spring of 1803 Preble's force had effectively blockaded Tripoli. When he began his general attacks against the fortifications and water defenses at Tripoli, his squadron, in addition to flagship CONSTITUTION, consisted of 3 brigs, 3 schooners, 6 gun boats and 2 bomb vessels loaned to him by the King of the Two Sicilies. Opposing Preble was a walled city protected by batteries mounting 115 pieces of heavy cannon and defended by some 25,000 troops. The harbor was protected by 19 gun boats, 2 galleys, 2 schooners of 8 guns each, and a brig mounting 10 guns. As he laid his plans he wrote to Captain W. Bainbridge who was imprisoned in Tripoli after the enemy captured the frigate PHILADELPHIA. ". . . may the almighty disposer of all events aid me in my plans and operations for the good of my country . . ."

While Preble lacked the supporting troops to actively capture Tripoli the force of his attacks and the potency of the U. S. Navy threat led the Pasha to sue for peace the following spring. The American seamen, Preble trained and led, defeated the Tripolitans in their own favorite hand to hand combat. Throughout the operations Preble's squadron afforded outstanding combat training for numerous young officers who later distinguished themselves in the War of 1812. Preble's splendid leadership imbued his subordinates with the readiness and keen fighting spirit which have always characterized men of the U. S. Navy.

1805 - In his report to the Congress on 20 February 1805, President Jefferson stated: "The energy and judgment displayed by this excellent officer /Commodore Preble/ through the whole course of service lately confided to him, and the zeal and bravery of his officers and men in the several enterprises executed by them, cannot fail to give high satisfaction to Congress and their country, of whom they have deserved well." On 3 March 1805, by resolution of Congress, a gold medal was awarded to Commodore Preble.

1807 - Died in Portland, Maine.

CAPTAIN ISAAC HULL



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OBV. ISAACUS HULL PERITOS ARTE SUPERAT JUL. MDCCCXII AUG. CERTAMINE FORTES. (Isaac Hull conquers in July, 1812, the skilled by strategem, and in August, the strong in battle.) Bust of Captain Hull, in uniform, facing the left.

REV. HORAE MOMENTO VICTORIA. (Victory in the space of an hour.) Naval action between the United States frigate CONSTITUTION, 44 guns, Captain Hull, and the British frigate GUERRIERE, 49 guns, Captain J. R. Dacres. The CONSTITUTION, firing her starboard battery, carries away the GUERRIERE'S mizzenmast, which, in falling, takes with it the mainmast; the GUERRIERE, having already lost her foremast, is completely dismaster; the CONSTITUTION, on the contrary, is but slightly injured in her rigging. Exergue: INTER CONST. NAV. AMER. ET GUER. ANGL. (Between the American vessel CONSTITUTION and the English vessel GUERRIERE.)

By Reich.

ISAAC HULL, UNITED STATES NAVY

1773 - Born at Derby, Connecticut.
1787 - Began sea service as a cabin boy on board a merchant ship.
1794 - Named master of a merchantman.
1798 - Entered the U. S. Navy as a lieutenant.
1800 - First lieutenant of the frigate CONSTITUTION under Commodore Silas Talbot. Showed great ingenuity in this assignment when he captured the French privateer SANDWICH. Commodore Talbot's report of this incident to the Navy Department stated: "No enterorise of like moment was ever better accomplished."
1803 - Assigned to command the schooner ENTERPRISE and later the same year the brig ARGUS, then serving with Commodore Edward Preble's Mediterranean squadron.

1804 - ARGUS sailed for Alexandria, Egypt, carrying William Eaton, Navy Agent to the Barbary States and formerly the American Consul at Tunis. Eaton and the claimant to the throne of Tripoli then led a force, which included men from ARGUS, overland across the Lybian desert to the Tripolitan town of Derne. Supported by the ARGUS and other ships, the American expedition captured Derne. Hull was soon promoted to Master Commandant.

1806 - Commissioned Captain.

1810 - Assumed command of the CONSTITUTION.

1812 - Hull distinguished himself twice in the War of 1812. Both incidents are memorialized in a gold medal awarded him by the Congress the following year, 29 January 1813.

On 17 July 1812, while cruising off Egg Harbor, New Jersey, Hull fell in with a British squadron of five men-of-war. Resourcefully, the American captain resorted to kedging anchors - brought out by small boat crews, dropped, and the CONSTITUTION laboriously hauled up to them. The operation was repeated over and over. The British resorted to the same tactics. Hull pumped more than 2,000 gallons of fresh water over the side to lighten the shipm and when a slight breeze sprang up CONSTITUTION made good her escape.

On 19 August 1812 about 750 miles east of Boston, the CONSTITUTION sighted and prepared for an engagement with the British frigate GUERRIERE. In a fierce closely fought battle the GUERRIERE was forced to surrender. The British frigate was so badly shattered that she could not be saved. Hull burned her at sea. It was during her action with GUERRIERE that the CONSTITUTION is said to have won the sobriquet "Old Ironsides."

Reporting to the Secretary of the Navy on the action Hull wrote that ". . . it gives me great pleasure to say that from the Smallest Boy in the ship to the oldest Seaman not a look of fear was seen. They all went into action, giving three cheers, and requesting to be laid close alongside the Enemy."

1813 - Commanded the Navy Yard at Boston and later at Portsmouth.

1815 - Appointed to the Board of Navy Commissioners.

1824 - Sailed in the frigate UNITED STATES as Commodore on the Pacific Station.

1829 - Named Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard.

1839 - Commodore of the Mediterranean Squadron in flagship OHIO.

1843 - Died in Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN JACOB JONES

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OBV. JACOBUS JONES VIRTUS IN ARDUA TENDIT. (Jacob Jones. Valor seeks difficulties.) Bust of Captain Jones, in uniform, facing the right.

REV. VICTORIAM HOSTI MAJORI CELERRIME RAPUIT. (He quickly snatched victory from a superior enemy.) Naval action between the United States sloop-of-war WASP, 18 guns, Captain Jones, and the British brig FROLIC, 22 guns, Captain Thomas Whinyates. The WASP has lost her maintopmast, and is raking the FROLIC as she lays her on board. The Americans are in possession of the enemy's forecastle. Exergue: INTER WASP NAV. AMERI. ET FROLIC NAV. ANG. DIE XVIII OCT. MDCCCXII. (Between the American vessel WASP and the English vessel FROLIC, October 18, 1812.).

By Furst.

1768 - Born near Smyrna, Kent County, Delaware.
1786 - 1793 Studied medicine at Dover, Delaware, and after further study at the University of Pennsylvania, he practiced his profession; later changed to a clerkship in the Supreme Court of Delaware.
1799 - Entered the U.S. Navy as a midshipman, and joined the frigate UNITED STATES under Commodore John Barry.
1801 - Commissioned a Lieutenant.
1803 - Was taken prisoner in Tripoli when the PHILADELPHIA went aground; held captive for twenty months.
1810 - Promoted to Master Commandant.

1812 - On 18 Oetober, while eommanding the sloop-of-war WASP he fell in with the British brig FROLIC. A bitter broadside battle, whieh took plaee in heavy seas, resulted in the surrender of the FROLIC. The British brig suffered some 90 casualties among a crew of about 110; the WASP had 5 killed and 5 wounded. (Soon after this engagement, the WASP was eaptured by the British ship-of-the-line, POICTIERS, 74 guns).

1813 - On 29 January, Congress passed a resolution awarding a gold medal to Jones. He consistently demonstrated a dedieation to duty whieh is an essential ingredient of naval leadership.

Reeeived his commission as a Captain and was given command of the 38 gun frigate MACEDONIAN.

1821 - Named Commodore of the Mediterranean squadron.

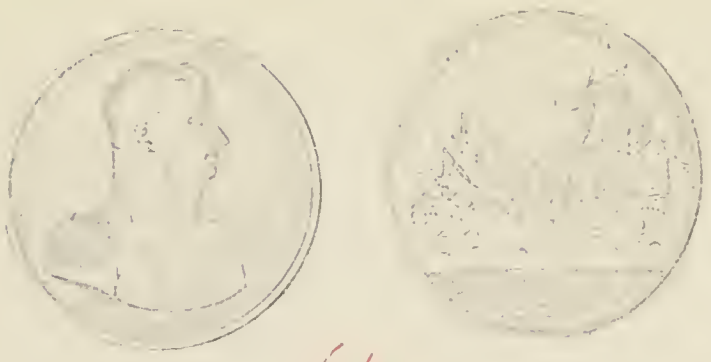
1823 - Appointed to the Boàrd of Navy Commissioners.

1826 - Served as Commodore of the Paeifie Squadron.

1829 - 1850 Commanded ashore at Baltimore and New York, and as Governor of the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia.

1850 - Died in Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN STEPHEN DECATUR JR.



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OBV. STEPHANUS DECATUR NAVARCHUS, PUGNIS PLURIBUS, VICTOR. (Stephen Decatur, a naval captain, conqueror in many battles.) Bust of Captain Decatur, in uniform, facing the right.

REV. OCCIDIT SIGNUM HOSTILE SIDERA SURGUNT. (The enemy's standard falls, the stars rise.) Naval action between the United States frigate UNITED STATES, 44 guns, Captain Decatur, and the British frigate MACEDONIAN, 49 guns, Captain Carden; the UNITED STATES to leeward, is firing her port broadside; the MACEDONIAN has lost her mizzenmast, her fore and maintop-masts, and her mainyard; the UNITED STATES has but a few shots in her sails. Exergue: INTER STA. UNI. NAV. AMERI. ET. MACEDO. NAV. ANG. DIE XXV OCTOBRIS MDCCCXII (Between the American warship UNITED STATES and the English warship MACEDONIAN, 25 October 1812.)

By Furst.

STEPHEN DECATUR, JR., UNITED STATES NAVY

1779 - Born in Sinepuxent, Worcester County, Maryland.
1798 - Appointed a midshipman in the U. S. Navy; served in the frigate UNITED STATES, commanded by Commodore John Barry.
1799 - Appointed Acting Lieutenant. Sailed in the UNITED STATES with the peace commissioners for France.
1801 - Promoted to lieutenant of the frigate ESSEX, he served in the Mediterranean in Commodore Dale's squadron. Prior to departure Decatur told his men: "We are now about to embark upon an expedition which may terminate in our sudden death, our perpetual slavery, or our immortal glory . . . . The first quality of a good seaman, is, personal courage, - the second, obedience to orders, - third, fortitude under sufferings; to these may be added, an ardent love of country."

1804 - While serving under Commodore Preble in the Mediterranean, he captured a ketch which was renamed the INTREPID. With a volunteer crew, Decatur bravely sailed into Tripoli harbor to destroy the frigate PHILADELPHIA which had been captured by the enemy. The Americans sprang to the frigate's deck, quickly put the defending Tripolitans to route, scattered combustibles about the ship, and tumbled back on board the INTREPID. Soon PHILADELPHIA was wrapped in flames and completely destroyed. Admiral Nelson called this "the most bold and daring act of the age"; it won for Decatur promotion to Captain.

1812 - On 25 October, while commanding the UNITED STATES, he captured the British frigate MACEDONIAN, off the Canary Islands. The long range gunnery of the UNITED STATES was accurate and devastating in its effectiveness. The Britisher's effort to close and board was thwarted by Decatur while the UNITED STATES cannonade cut the MACEDONIAN to ribbons. For this victory, the Congress awarded a gold medal to Decatur by resolution of 29 January, the following year.

1815 - Sailed for the Mediterranean in command of a squadron of nine ships, and through a resolute show of force and diplomatic skill brought the pirates of Algiers to honorable terms. Upon his return to Norfolk, Decatur at an honorary dinner gave his famous toast: "Our country! . . . . may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

Later the same year was appointed a member of the Board of Naval Commissioners.

1819 - Completed his home on square across from the White House, Washington. Decatur House stands today, and its carriage house holds the Naval Historical Foundation's excellent Truxtun-Decatur Museum.

1820 - Died as a result of a duel with Commodore James Barron of Bladensburg, Maryland. Decatur's untimely death was universally mourned.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE

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OBV. GULIELMUS BAINBRIDGE PATRIA VICTISQUE LAUDATUS. (William Bainbridge praised by his country and by the vanquished foe.) Bust of Captain Bainbridge, in uniform, facing the right; underneath, a star.

REV. PUGNANDO (In fighting.) The naval action is over. The British frigate JAVA, 49 guns, Captain Lambert, is completely dismasted; while the United States frigate CONSTITUTION ("Old Ironsides"), 44 guns, Captain Bainbridge, is but slightly damaged in her rigging. Exergue: INTER CONST. NAV. AMERI. ET JAV. NAV. ANGL. DIE XXIX DECEM. MDCCCXII (Between the American warship CONSTITUTION and the English warship, JAVA, 29 December 1812.)

By Furst.

WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, UNITED STATES NAVY

1774 - Born in Princeton, New Jersey.
1789 - Entered the merchant service as an apprentice on board the ship HOPE for a voyage to Holland, during which he saved the life of the captain who was about to be thrown overboard by a mutinous crew; later commanded the same vessel.
1798 - Entered the Navy as a Lieutenant; was captured by the French frigate VOLONTIER while on his first cruise and taken to Guadeloupe.
1799 - Promoted to Master Commandant, sailed in the brig NORFOLK to the West Indies; captured and destroyed a number of vessels; also protected U. S. merchant ships.

1800 - Promoted Captain and sailed as commanding officer of the frigate GEORGE WASHINGTON, to carry tribute to the Dey of Algiers - the price the young American Republic had to pay because of weakness at sea. Bainbridge was also compelled to carry, under the Turkish flag, the Dey's emissary to Constantinople. With a deep sense of mortification, Bainbridge wrote: "I hope that I may never again be sent to Algiers with tribute unless I am authorized to deliver it from the mouth of our cannon."

1803 - The frigate PHILADELPHIA, Captain William Bainbridge, while chasing a pirate ship off Tripoli, grounded on uncharted rocks. After sustaining a heavy attack by swarms of Tripolitans, Bainbridge was finally forced to surrender his ship. The enemy refloated PHILADELPHIA, and she was a powerful menace to Commodore Preble's squadron until destroyed by Lieutenant Stephen Decatur, Jr. Bainbridge and his officers and men remained captives until the end of the war.

1812 - Was commanding the CONSTITUTION when she fell in with the British frigate JAVA off the coast of Brazil. The ensuing battle at close range lasted over two hours. A shot carried away the CONSTITUTION's wheel and drove a copper bolt into Bainbridge's thigh but he bravely kept the deck. In an attempt to board the CONSTITUTION, the captain of the JAVA was mortally wounded. After suffering heavy casualties and being completely dismasted by the American gunners, JAVA struck her colors. Bainbridge burned his prize at sea.

1813 - Awarded a gold medal by Congressional resolution of 3 March, and a special award of $50,000 was made by the Congress to the officers and crew.

1821 - After serving as commodore of the Mediterranean Squadron in the INDEPENDENCE and COLUMBUS, Bainbridge served on shore, commanding navy yards and as a member of the Board of Naval Commissioners.

1833 - Died in Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT'S WILLIAM BURROWS AND EDWARD R. McCALL

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OBV. VICTORIAM TIBI CLARAM. PATRIAE MAESTAM. (A victory brilliant for thee, sorrowful for thy country.) A funeral urn upon a tomb is surrounded with naval emblems; a crown of laurel is hanging from a trident. Inscribed on the tomb: W. BURROWS.

OBV. EDWARD R. McCALL NAVIS ENTERPRISE PRAEFECTUS. SIC ITUR AD ASTRA. (Edward Rutledge McCall, Commander of the vessel ENTERPRISE. Thus one attains glory.) Bust of Lieutenant McCall, in uniform facing the right.

REV. VIVERE SAT VINCERE. (To conquer is to live enough.) Naval engagement between the United States brig-of-war ENTERPRISE, 14 guns, Lieutenant Burrows, and the British brig-of-war BOXER, 14 guns, Captain Samuel Blythe. The ENTERPRISE is raking the BOXER, fore and aft. The latter has lost her maintopmast. Exergue: INTER ENTERPRIZE NAV. AMERI, ET BOXER NAV. BRIT. DIE IV SEPT. MDCCCXIII. (Between the American vessel ENTERPRISE, and the British vessel BOXER, 4 September 1813.)

By Furst.

Off the coast of Maine on 5 September 1813, Lieutenant Burrows commanding the brig ENTERPRISE captured the British brig BOXER after a fierce and gallant action which claimed the lives of both commanding officers. After Lieutenant Burrows was struck down, Lieutenant McCall handled the ENTERPRISE with great courage and skill.

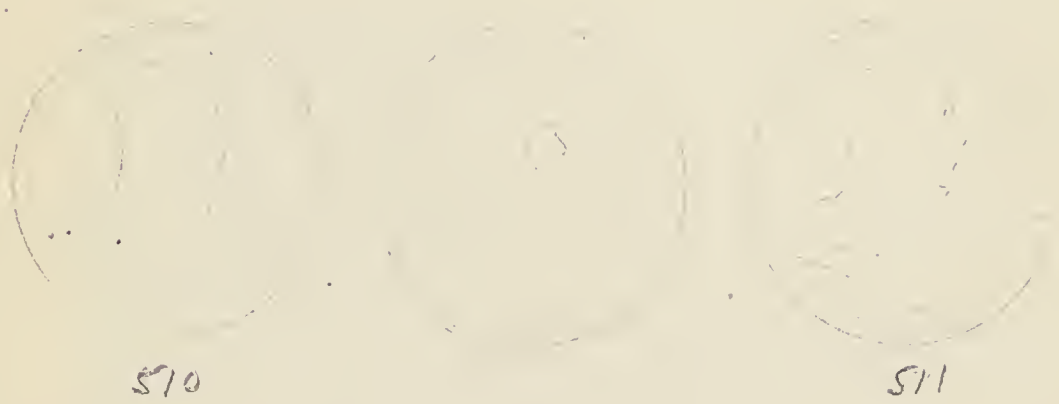
WILLIAM BURROWS, UNITED STATES NAVY

1785 - Born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His father later became Commandant of the Marine Corps.
1799 - Entered the U.S. Navy as a midshipman; his first cruise was in the PORTSMOUTH, Captain McNeil.
1803 - Assigned to the CONSTITUTION under Commodore Preble as an Acting Lieutenant during the Tripolitan War.
1808 - Commanded a gunboat on the Delaware, enforcing the embargo.
1809 - Assigned to the PRESIDENT, Captain Bainbridge, and then, as first lieutenant on board the HORNET, Captain Hunt.
1812 - While on furlough, he served on the merchant ship THOMAS PENROSE bound for Canton; later captured by the British and carried into Barbados.
1813 - Mortally wounded during the victorious engagement between his ship, the brig ENTERPRISE, and the British brig BOXER. Burrows bravely pleaded: ". . . the colors must never be struck."
1814 - Awarded a gold medal posthumously by Congress on 6 January 1814.

EDWARD R. McCALL, UNITED STATES NAVY

1790 - Born in Beaufort, South Carolina.
1808 - Entered the Navy as a midshipman and joined the sloop-of-war HORNET, Captain John H. Dent.
1811 - Assigned to the ENTERPRISE, under the command of Lieutenant Johnston Blakeley and later under Lieutenant William Burrows. Promoted to Acting Lieutenant.
1813 - Commissioned Lieutenant, assumed command of the ENTERPRISE, after Lieutenant Burrows was wounded in the engagement with the BOXER.
1814 - 1817 Awarded a gold medal by resolution of 6 January 1814. Was transferred to the sloop-of-war ONTARIO and later to the JAVA, Commodore O. H. Perry, for Mediterranean duty.
1825 - Promoted to the rank of Master Commandant, and subsequently to the rank of Captain (1835).
1853 - Died in Bordentown, New Jersey.

CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH FLEET ON LAKE ERIE
10 SEPTEMBER 1813



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OBV. OLIVERUS H. PERRY. PRINCEPS STAGNO ERIENSE. CLASSIM TOTAM CONTUDIT. (Oliver H. Perry, commander-in-chief, destroyed on Lake Erie an entire fleet.) Bust of Captain Perry, in uniform, facing the right.

OBV. JESSE D. ELLIOTT. NIL ACTUM REPUTANS SI QUID SUPERESSET AGENDUM. (Jesse D. Elliott. Considering nothing done, if aught remained to be done.) Bust of Captain Elliott, in uniform, facing the right.

REV. VIAM INVENIT VIRTUS AUT FACIT. (Valor finds or makes a way.) The United States fleet on Lake Erie, carrying 54 guns and commanded by Captain Perry, stands out to meet the British fleet with 63 guns, under Captain Barclay. Exergue: INTER CLASS. AMERI. ET BRIT. DIE X SEP. MDCCCXIII. (Between the American and British fleets, 10 September 1813.)

By Furst.

The decisive victory of Master Commandant Oliver Hazard Perry at Lake Erie secured the vital Great Lakes and the vast Northwest Territory for the United States. He had carried into battle a flag with the immortal words of Captain James Lawrence who was mortally wounded only a few months earlier: "Don't give up the ship." Perry, after his stunning triumph, sent his famous dispatch: "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

CAPTAIN OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, UNITED STATES NAVY

1785 - Born in South Kingston, Rhode Island; later attended private schools of Kingston, Tower Hill and Newport, specializing in mathematics and navigation.

1799 - Entered the Navy as a midshipman, served his father's ship the GENERAL GREENE in the West Indies during the Quasi War with France.

1802 - 1806 Served in the Mediterranean during the Tripolitan War on board the ADAMS, CONSTELLATION and others; promoted to Acting Lieutenant (1803).

1807 - 1809 Promoted to Lieutenant; employed building gunboats in Rhode Island and Connecticut; later commanded a flotilla of gunboats to enforce the embargo.

1809 - Given command of the schooner REVENGE.

1812 - As Master Commandant, he was given a division of gunboats at Newport, Rhode Island.

1813 - Transferred to build and command a fleet on strategic Lake Erie. On 10 September, Perry, demonstrating great personal bravery and brilliant seamanship, met and defeated the British squadron under Captain Barclay. On that day he notified the Secretary of the Navy: "It has pleased the Almighty to give to the arms of the United States a signal victory over their enemies on this lake (Erie). The British squadron, consisting of two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop, have this moment (4 p.m.) surrendered to the force under my command, after a sharp conflict." The Battle of Lake Erie secured the vital northern water arteries for the American cause.

1814 - Received a gold medal by resolution of the Congress on 6 January, for the decisive and glorious victory gained. Perry was also promoted to the rank of Captain.

1816 - Commanded the JAVA in the Mediterranean.

1819 - Sailed for the coast of South America and died of yellow fever at Port of Spain, Trinidad, 23 August. His remains were later carried on board a U.S. Naval vessel to a final resting place in Newport, Rhode Island (1826).

CAPTAIN JESSE DUNCAN ELLIOTT, UNITED STATES NAVY

1782 - Born in Hagerstown, Maryland; later studied at Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

1804 - Appointed midshipman, cruised in ESSEX under Commodore James Barron and later (1807) was on board the CHESAPEAKE when it was fired upon and boarded by the British frigate LEOPARD.

1810 - Promoted to Lieutenant.

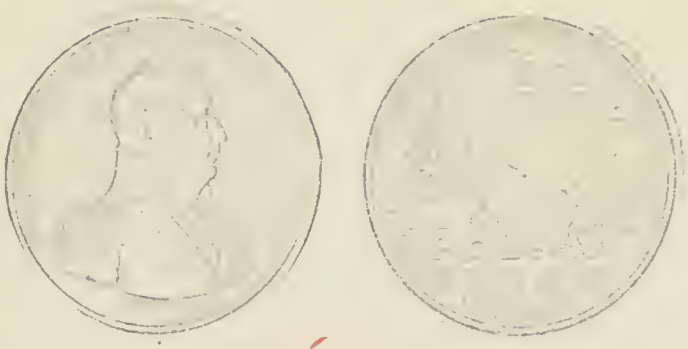
1812 - Served under Commodore Isaac Chauncey on the Great Lakes, and on 8 October, commanding an expedition, he captured the British brigs DETROIT and CALEDONIA, at anchor below the British guns at Fort Erie. Congress voted him a sword in recognition of his success.

1813 - Promoted to Master Commandant, placed in command of the NIAGARA, and second in command to Perry in the Battle of Lake Erie on 10 September 1813. For his part in Perry's great victory, and by resolution of the Congress of 19 February 1814, Elliott was awarded a gold medal.

1818 - 1845 Promoted to Captain he commanded the West Indian and the Mediterranean squadrons, and the Navy Yards of Boston and Philadelphia.

1845 - Died in Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN JAMES LAWRENCE



OBV. JAC. LAWRENCE DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI (James Lawrence. It is sweet and becoming to die for one's country.) Bust of Captain Lawrence in uniform, facing the right.

REV. MANSUETUD. MAJ. QUAM VICTORIA. (Clemency greater than victory.) The action is over. The United States sloop-of-war HORNET, 18 guns, Captain Lawrence, is lying to and sending her boats to the rescue of the crew of the British brig-of-war PEACOCK, 18 guns, Captain William Peake, which has lost her mainmast, and is going down by the head. Exergue: INTER HORNET NAV AMERI ET PEACOCK NAV ANG DIE XXIV FEB MDCCCXIII. (Between the American vessel HORNET and the English vessel PEACOCK, 24 February 1813.)

By Furst.

JAMES LAWRENCE, UNITED STATES NAVY

1781 - Born in Burlington, New Jersey; later attended law school but changed his studies to navigation.

1798 - Entered the United States Navy as a midshipman; his first cruise was to the West Indies in the GANGES, Captain Tingey.

1801 - Received his commission as Acting Lieutenant on board the ADAMS, Captain Robinson; later was second in command, under Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr. in the INTREPID when the captured PHILADELPHIA was destroyed in Tripoli Harbor to prevent her use by the enemy. Decatur later said of Lawrence: "He always stood with his conscience; his conscience told him his duty and he had no more dodge in him than the mainmast."

1802 - Promoted to Lieutenant.
1808 - 1811 - Served as first lieutenant of the CONSTITUTION and later as commanding officer of the VIXEN, WASP and ARGUS.
1811 - Became Master Commandant.
1812 - Assumed command of the HORNET.
1813 - While cruising in the West Indies on 24 February, Lawrence found the PEACOCK off Demerara under a tropical twilight. As they passed in opposite directions, the guns of each were brought to bear on the other. The HORNET came about and fired so rapidly and accurately that the PEACOCK surrendered 20 minutes after the fight began and sank before Lawrence could rescue all her crew.

In his message to Congress, President James Madison stated: "In continuance of the brilliant achievements of our infant Navy, a signal triumph has been gained by Captain Lawrence and his companions in the HORNET sloop-of-war, with a celerity so unexampled and a slaughter of the enemy so disproportionate to the loss of the HORNET as to claim for the conquerors the highest praise and the full recompense provided by Congress . . . "

Given command of the CHESAPEAKE in May, 1813, Lawrence fell mortally wounded in an engagement with the British ship SHANNON. Four days later, he died.

Buried with military honors at Halifax, Nova Scotia, his remains were afterward taken to Trinity churchyard in New York City. His tombstone reads: "The heroic commander of the frigate CHESAPEAKE. Whose remains are here deposited, With his expiring breath, Expressed his devotion to his country; Neither the fury of battle, the anguish of a mortal wound, Nor the horrors of approaching death, Could subdue his gallant spirit. His dying words were, "DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP." These words were later used on Oliver Hazard Perry's battle flag to inspire his men at the Battle of Lake Erie.

DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH FLEET ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN
SEPTEMBER 11, 1814

OBV. THO. MACDONOUGH. STAGNO CHAMPLAIN CLAS. REG. BRIT. SUPERAVIT. (Thomas Macdonough defeated the Royal British fleet on Lake Champlain.) Bust of Captain Macdonough, in uniform, facing the right.

OBV. ROB. HENLEY EAGLE PRAEFECT. PALMA VIRTU. PER AETERNIT. FLOREBIT. (Robert Henley, commander of the Eagle. The palm of bravery will flourish forever.) Bust of Captain Henley, in uniform, facing the right.

OBV. STEP. CASSIN TICONDEROGA PRAEFECT. QUAE REGIO IN TERRIS NOS. NON PLENA LAB. (Stephen Cassin, commander of the Ticonderoga. What region of the earth is not full of our works.) Bust of Lieutenant Cassin, in uniform, facing the right.

REV. UNO LATERE PERCUSSO. ALTERUM IMPAVIDE VERTIT. (Beaten on one side, he fearlessly turns the other.) Naval action on Lake Champlain, between the United States fleet, carrying eighty-six guns, under Captain Macdonough, and the British fleet, with ninety-five guns, commanded by Commodore Downie. To the right, the city of Plattsburgh in flames. Exergue: INTER CLASS. AMERI. ET BRIT. DIE XI SEPT. MDCCCXIIII. (Between the American and British fleets, September 11, 1814.)

The naval engagement on Lake Champlain, on the morning of 11 September 1814 was one phase of the land-sea assault planned by the British to gain control of the Lake, inside from Canada, and bring the war to a rapid and successful end. On land, General Macomb was left to man Plattsburgh's forts with a force much smaller than that of General Sir George Prevost who opposed him. Macdonough flew his flag in the SARATOGA, 26 guns. Realizing the long range gunnery superiority of the British fleet headed by Captain George Downie, whose flag was the CONFIANCE, Macdonough decided to meet the British challenge by having his fleet strung out at anchor in Plattsburgh Bay -- and to there engage the enemy. In rigging his ships for battle at anchor, Macdonough skillfully used kedges and hawsers in such a way as to be able to "wind" his ships around, bringing fresh broadsides to fire on the British at the critical moment in the battle. This maneuver of almost doubling his firepower resulted in the capitulation of the British fleet and, later, the flight of General Prevost back to Canada. The invasion threat was ended.

CAPTAIN THOMAS MACDONOUGH, UNITED STATES NAVY

1783 - Born in Newcastle County, Delaware.
1800 - Entered the United States Navy as a midshipman; later served in the Tripolitan Campaign; was with Decatur on the INTREPID when the latter blew up the PHILADELPHIA, then in possession of the enemy at Tripoli.
1807 - Promoted Lieutenant and, in 1813, a Master Commandant.
1814 - On 11 September, defeated the British squadron commanded by Commodore George Downie (killed in action) on Lake Champlain. Macdonough was promoted to Captain and on 20 October 1814, he was awarded a gold medal by the Congress for the decisive and outstanding victory gained over a British squadron of superior strength. Macdonough said of his victory: "The Almighty has been pleased to grant us a signal victory on Lake Champlain, in the capture of one frigate, one brig, and two sloops of war of the enemy."
1825 - He died at sea while on his way home after commanding the Mediterranean Squadron.

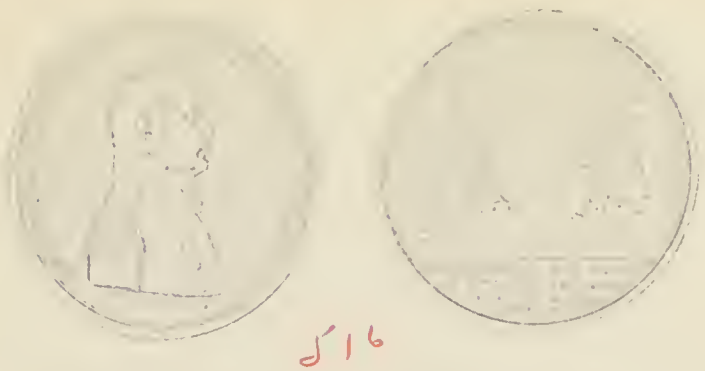
CAPTAIN ROBERT HENLEY, UNITED STATES NAVY

1783 - Born in Williamsburg, Virginia; later educated at the College of William and Mary.
1799 - Entered the United States Navy as a midshipman.
1800 - Under Commodore Thomas Truxtun, while on the CONSTELLATION, he participated in the engagement with the French frigate LA VENGEANCE; later was granted leave to continue a course of lectures in navigation and naval science at Williamsburg.
1807 - Assumed command of a gunboat at Norfolk and promoted to Lieutenant.
1814 - Was second in command to Commodore Macdonough in the engagement on Lake Champlain, as commander of the brig EAGLE, meriting a gold medal by resolution of the Congress on 26 October.
1821 - In command of the HORNET.
1825 - Promoted to Captain.
1829 - Died in Charleston, South Carolina.

CAPTAIN STEPHEN CASSIN, UNITED STATES NAVY

1782 - Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
1800 - Entered the United States Navy as a midshipman and served with distinction in the war with Tripoli.
1807 - Appointed Lieutenant.
1814 - Commanded the TICONDEROGA in Macdonough's victory on Lake Champlain, meriting the comment of his commanding officer that his ship had gallantly sustained her full share of the action. For his conduct, he was promoted Master Commandant and awarded a gold medal by resolution of the Congress on 26 October.
1822 - 1823 Commanded the sloop PEACOCK in the capturing of several pirate vessels in the West Indies.
1825 - Promoted to Captain.
1857 - After commands at Newport, Rhode Island and the Washington Navy Yard, he died in Washington, D.C.

CAPTAIN LEWIS WARRINGTON



J16

OBV. LUDOVICUS WARRINGTON DUX NAVALIS AMERI. (Lewis Warrington, American Naval commander.) Bust of Captain Warrington, in uniform, facing the right.

REV. PRO PATRIA PARATUS AUT VINCERE AUT MORI. (Prepared to conquer or die for his country.) Naval action between the United States sloop-of-war PEACOCK, 18 guns, Captain Lewis Warrington, and the British sloop-of-war EPERVIER, 18 guns, Captain Wales; the PEACOCK, to leeward, is firing her port broadside. The EPERVIER has lost her maintopmast. Exergue: INTER PEACOCK NAV. AMERI ET EPERVIE NAV. ANG. DIE XXIX MAR. MDCCCXIV. (Between the American vessel PEACOCK and the English vessel EPERVIER, 29 March /sic. April/ 1814.)

by Furst.

LEWIS WARRINGTON, UNITED STATES NAVY

1782 - Born in Williamsburg, Virginia; later educated at the College of William and Mary.

1800 - Entered the Navy as a midshipman; later served under Commodore Preble in the Tripolitan Campaign.

1805 - Promoted to Lieutenant, commanded a gunboat at Norfolk.

1809 - Named first lieutenant of the brig SIREN bearing dispatches to France.

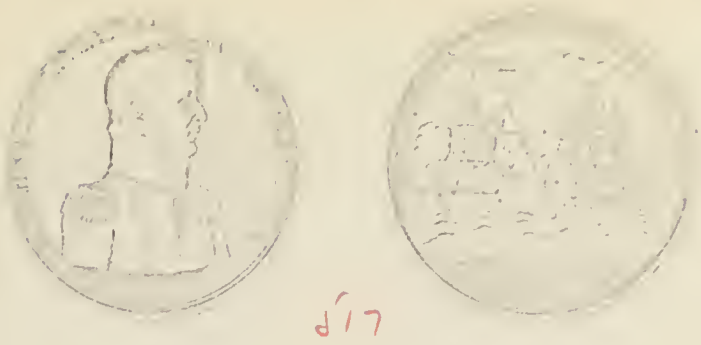
1813 - As Master Commandant, was given command of the sloop-of-war PEACOCK.

1814 - On 29 April while cruising off the coast of Florida, encountered the British sloop EPERVIER, a vessel of the same armament. After an engagement of 42 minutes, the British surrendered. The gold medal awarded by Congress on 21 October 1814 was in testimony of the gallantry and conduct of the officers and crew in an action which displayed the decisive effect and great superiority of American gunnery. Warrington was promoted to Captain the same year.

1816 - 1851 Served with distinction, both ashore and afloat, in senior billets which included service as commandant of the Navy Yard at Norfolk, the West Indian Squadron, a member of the Board of Navy Commissioners, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance and Yards and Docks, and as ad interim Secretary of the Navy.

1851 - Died in Washington, D. C.

CAPTAIN JOHNSTON BLAKELEY



OBV. JOHNSTON BLAKELEY REIP. FAED. AM. NAV. WASP DUX. (Johnston Blakeley, Captain of the American Federal Republic's vessel WASP.) Bust of Captain Blakeley, in uniform, facing right.

REV. EHEU! BIS VICTOR PATRIA TUA TE LUGET PLAUDITO. (Alas! twice conqueror, thy country laments and applauds thee). Naval action between the United States sloop-of-war WASP, 18 guns, Captain Johnston Blakeley, and the British brig REINDEER, 18 guns, Captain William Manners; the WASP, to windward, is firing her port broadside. The British vessel is striking her colors. Exergue: INTER WASP NAV. AMERI. ET REINDEER NAV. ANG. DIE XXVIII JUNIUS MDCCCXIV. (Between the American vessel WASP and the English vessel REINDEER, 28 June 1814.)

By Furst.

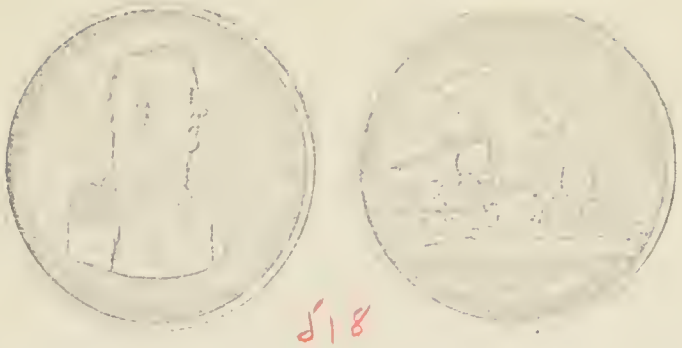
JOHNSTON BLAKELEY, UNITED STATES NAVY

1781 - Born at Seaford, County Down, Ireland; brought to North Carolina as an infant by his parents, both of whom died when he was a youth.
1797 - Attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
1800 - Entered the Navy and later served under Commodore Preble in the Tripolitan Campaign.
1813 - As a Lieutenant, commanded the ENTERPRISE protecting coastal trade. The same year made a Master Commandant and transferred to the WASP.
1814 - On 28 June, engaged the British brig REINDEER in the English Channel. After a violent gunnery duel, side by side, Captain Manners endeavored to board the WASP and was killed; the British boarders were cut down, and the WASP's men swept across the REINDEER from stem to stern. The British brig was so badly damaged that Blakeley burned her.

Continuing his cruise, Blakeley took the British brig AVON and the brig ATALANTA. The following month the WASP was lost at sea without trace.

The determined bravery, the cool intrepidity, and the sad fate of Captain Blakeley are memorialized in the gold medal which was awarded by the Congress 3 November 1814.

CAPTAIN JAMES BIDDLE



5/8

OBV. THE CONGRESS OF THE U. S. TO CAPT. JAMES BIDDLE. FOR HIS GALLANTRY GOOD CONDUCT AND SERVICES. Bust of Captain Biddle, in uniform, facing the right.

REV. CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH SHIP PENGUIN BY THE U. S. SHIP HORNET. Naval action between the United States sloop-of-war HORNET, 18 guns, Captain Biddle, and the British sloop-of-war PENGUIN, 19 guns, Captain Dickinson. The HORNET, to windward, is raking the PENGUIN. The British vessel has lost her main-top-gallant-mast. In the distance the peak of Tristan d'Acunha. Exergue: OFF TRISTAN D'ACUNHA MARCH XXIII MDCCCXV.

By Furst.

JAMES BIDDLE, UNITED STATES NAVY

1783 - Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
1800 - Entered U. S. Navy as a midshipman.
1802 - Sailed to the Mediterranean on the frigate CONSTELLATION to protect commerce against Tripolitan cruisers.
1803 - Taken prisoner in the ill-fated frigate PHILADELPHIA by the Tripolitans. Held captive during balance of war with Barbary pirates.
1805 - Liberated, promoted to Lieutenant, given command of a gunboat.
1811 - Served as a courier between the U. S. and American minister in Paris.
1812 - Assigned to sloop-of-war WASP and participated in the capture of the British sloop FROLIC. Later, FROLIC was recaptured and Biddle was taken by the British.

1813 - Exchanged as a prisoner, promoted to Master Commandant, and given command of the sloop-of-war HORNET, 18 guns; escaped British blockade off New Haven, Connecticut.

1815 - On 23 March, off Tristan d'Acunha in the South Atlantic, the HORNET met and captured the British sloop-of-war PENGUIN in the last warship action in the War of 1812. The cannonade was furious, and when the British attempt to board failed and the PENGUIN lost a mast and bowsprit, the Union Jack was struck. Biddle was severely wounded in the battle.

1816 - Awarded a gold medal by Resolution of Congress, 22 February.

1817 - Sent in the sloop-of-war ONTARIO to the Columbia River to take possession of the Oregon Territory for the United States.

1826 - Represented the United States in a commercial treaty with Turkey.

1845 - Served as Flag Officer in East India Squadron and negotiated first treaty with China.

1848 - Died in Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN CHARLES STEWART

519

OBV. CAROLUS STEWART NAVIS AMER. CONSTITUTION DUX. (Charles Stewart, captain of the American vessel CONSTITUTION.) Bust of Captain Stewart, in uniform, facing the right.

REV. UNA VICTORIAM ERIPUIT RATIBUS BINIS. (He snatched victory from two vessels with one.) Naval action between the United States frigate CONSTITUTION, carrying about 50 guns (in the center), Captain Charles Stewart, and the British frigate CYANE, 34 guns (on the right), Captain Gordon Falcon, and the sloop-of-war LEVANT, 21 guns (on the left), Captain the Honorable George Douglass. The CONSTITUTION, to windward, is opening with her port battery on the LEVANT: both British vessels are returning the fire from their starboard batteries. Exergue: INTER CONSTITU. NAV. AMERI. ET LEVANT ET CYANE NAV. ANG. DIE XX. FEBR. MDCCCXV. (Between the American vessel CONSTITUTION and the English vessels LEVANT and CYANE, on the 20th of February, 1815).

By Furst.

CAPTAIN CHARLES STEWART, UNITED STATES NAVY

1778 - Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, of Irish parents.
1791 - Entered the maritime service, rising from cabin boy to command of a merchant vessel.
1798 - Appointed a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, on board the frigate UNITED STATES in the squadron of Commodore John Barry.
1806 - Promoted to Captain; later supervised the construction of gunboats in New York and in commercial enterprises in the East Indies and Mediterranean.

1812 - Assigned to a number of eommands, each with increasing responsibilities and signal suecess: the EXPERIMENT, the SIREN, the ARGUS, the HORNET, and the CONSTELLATION, capturing a number of enemy vessels.

1815 - While in command of the CONSTITUTION, battled and took warships CYANE and LEVANT. The engagement opened with the CONSTITUTION to windward and abreast of CYANE which was leading LEVANT. Using the cannons' smoke and approaching darkness as cover, LEVANT attempted to rake CONSTITUTION by luffing under her stern, but Captain Stewart, detecting the enemy maneuver, turned CONSTITUTION's broadside on LEVANT while CYANE surged ahead out of the aetion. Continuing his brilliant maneuvers, Stewart raked the enemy with devastating effeetiveness. CYANE struck and, after a ehase of several hours, LEVANT was also eaptured.

816 - Voted a gold medal by the Congress on 22 February for his gallantry, good eonduct and serviee in the 1815 aetion, after a brave and skillful eombat.

856 - Retired as a Commodore after holding a suceession of senior posts ashore and afloat.

862 - Promoted to Rear Admiral on retired list.

869 - Died in Bordentown, Pennsylvania.

LOSS OF THE
UNITED STATES BRIG-OF- WAR SOMERS

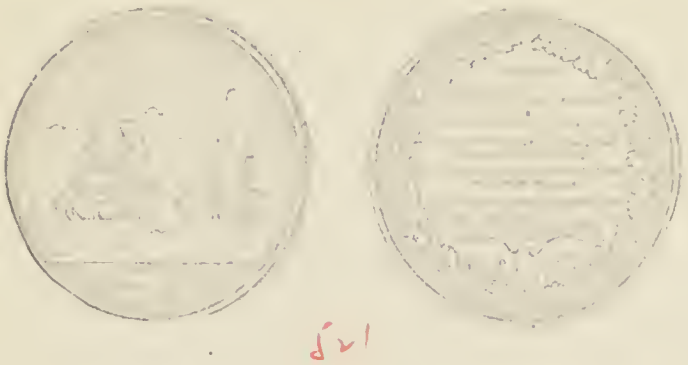
OBV. SOMERS NAVIS AMERICANA (The American vessel SOMERS). The United States brig-of-war SOMERS knocked down at sea. ANTE VERA CRUZ DEC. 10th 1846. (Off Vera Cruz, 10 December 1846).

REV. PRO VITIS AMERICANORUM CONSERVATIS. (For having saved the lives of Americans.) Three men-of-war's boats, English, Spanish, and French, pulling for the SOMERS. A vacant space on the medal for the name of the recipient.

By C. C. Wright

By resolution of Congress, 3 March 1847, this medal was prepared for presentation to the officers and men belonging to or attached to the French, British, and Spanish ships of war in the harbor of Vera Cruz, who so gallantly and at the imminent peril of their lives, aided in rescuing many of the officers and crew of the United States brig SOMERS which went down in a sudden squall. Thirty-nine men were lost. Captain Raphael Semmes, later the celebrated commander of the Confederate raider ALABAMA, was absolved of all blame in the loss of his ship.

CAPTAIN DUNCAN N. INGRAHAM



OBV. The United States sloop-of-war ST. LOUIS, and the Austrian brig-of-war HUSSAR, are at anchor in the roads of Smyrna; while a second Austrian war vessel and three mail steamers are at a little distance. The city of Smyrna and the ruins of the Acropolis, on Mount Pagus, are in the background. Exergue: SMYRNA. AMERICAN SLOOP OF WAR ST. LOUIS. AUSTRIAN BRIG OF WAR HUSSAR.

REV. Within a wreath of laurel and oak: PRESENTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO COMMANDER DUNCAN N. INGRAHAM AS A TESTIMONIAL OF THE HIGH SENSE ENTERTAINED BY CONGRESS OF HIS GALLANT AND JUDICIOUS CONDUCT ON THE 2d OF JULY 1853. JOINT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS AUGUST 4th 1854. Exergue: The American eagle, with outspread wings, holds an anchor in its talons; above are thirty-one stars, the whole lighted by the rays of the sun.

By Eastman and Longacre.

DUNCAN N. INGRAHAM, UNITED STATES NAVY

1802 - Born in Concord, Massachusetts.
1812 - Became a midshipman at age of 9, served in the War of 1812 on board the frigate CONGRESS and on Lake Ontario in the MADISON.
1825 - Promoted to Lieutenant.
1838 - Promoted to Master Commandant.
1846 - Member of Commodore Conner's staff at the capture of Tampico in the Mexican War.

1853 - Martin Koszta, a Hungarian refugee, was seized by Austrian authorities in June 1853 and placed on board the Austrian brig-of-war HUSSAR. Learning that Koszta had taken preliminary steps to secure United States naturalization, and being advised by appropriate authority that Koszta was entitled to American Protection, Captain Ingraham boarded the Austrian ship and demanded his release. It appeared that the matter could only be decided by a naval engagement. However, by mutual agreement, Koszta was turned over to the French Consul. He was later released and returned to the United States.

1856 - Appointed Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

1860 - Given command of the RICHMOND in Mediterranean Squadron.

1861 - Resigned from U. S. Navy and entered Confederate States Navy, Chief of Ordnance at Richmond, later commander of naval forces on the South Carolina coast.

1863 - Commanded ironclads PALMETTO STATE and CHICORA in a successful attack against Union blockaders.

1891 - Died in Charleston, South Carolina.

CAPTAIN OLIVER HAZARD PERRY
(MEDALS AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA)

422.

OBV. OLIVERUS HAZARD PERRY. PRO PATRIA VICIT. Bust of Perry, to right; below, PRESENTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

REV. WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY AND THEY ARE OURS. Scene of the battle, with Perry standing in a small boat as he is being transferred from the LAWRENCE to the NIAGARA; in exergue, BRITISH FLEET ON LAKE ERIE CAPTURED SEPTEMBER 10, 1813.

By Furst.

Another medal commemorative of the victory on Lake Erie was struck by order of the State of Pennsylvania, for presentation to such of her citizens who had volunteered to serve on board of the American squadron on that occasion. These medals bear the same obverse as that awarded by the State to Captain Oliver Perry in this action.

423.

REV. Around top border WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY AND THEY ARE OURS. -- Perry. Within a wreath of laurel TO _____ (blank left for insertion of name of recipient). Below: IN TESTIMONY OF HIS PATRIOTISM AND BRAVERY IN THE NAVAL ACTION ON LAKE ERIE SEPTEMBER 10, 1813.

By Furst.

COMMODORE MATTHEW CALBRAITH PERRY
FOR TREATY OF PEACE WITH JAPAN, 1854

526

OBV. Head of Commodore Perry, to left, with the legend COMMODORE M. C. PERRY

REV. Within a wreath composed of oak and laurel branches, the stems of which pierce an heraldic naval crown -- a circlet heightened with the sterns and hoisted sails of ancient ships alternating, with a ring inscribed MISSISSIPPI, appears the legend: PRESENTED TO COM. M. C. PERRY, SPECIAL MINISTER FROM THE U. S. A., BY MERCHANTS OF BOSTON, IN TOKEN OF THEIR APPRECIATION OF HIS SERVICES IN NEGOTIATING THE TREATY WITH JAPAN SIGNED AT YOKU-HAMA MARCH 31 AND WITH LEW CHEW AT NAPA, JULY 11, 1854.

By F. N. Mitchell

The Boston merchants were particularly interested in this treaty, as for many years they had been most actively engaged in trade with China and the neighboring nations.

MATTHEW CALBRAITH PERRY, UNITED STATES NAVY

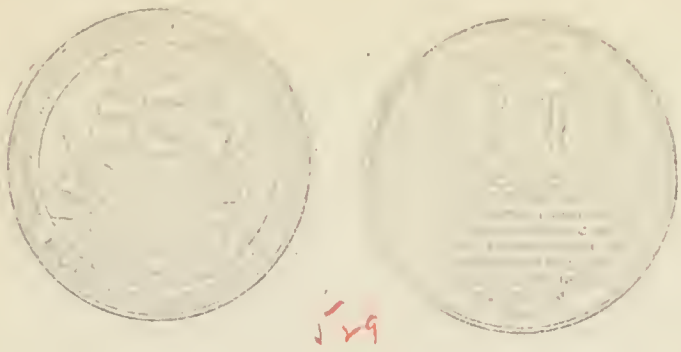
1794 - Born at Newport, Rhode Island.
1809 - Entered Navy as a midshipman, served on the REVENGE, commanded by his brother, Oliver Hazard Perry.
1810 - Transferred to PRESIDENT under Commodore John Rogers, participated in battle with LITTLE BELT (1811).
1812 - Promoted to Lieutenant. Served on board the UNITED STATES.
1816 - On leave from the Navy, made a voyage to Holland as master of a merchant vessel.
1820 - Named executive officer of the CYANE, aided in establishing a colony of American negroes on the west coast of Africa.
1821 - Appointed commanding officer of SHARK, conveyed first American agent to Liberia. Later cruised against West Indian pirates (1822), served as executive officer of NORTH CAROLINA in Mediterranean Squadron (1825).
1826 - Promoted to Master Commandant.
1830 - Carried John Randolph on board the CONCORD to his ambassadorial post in Russia.
1833 - Appointed second in command of the New York Navy Yard and worked to establish a Navy Apprentice system. Later helped prepare the first course of instruction for the U.S. Naval Academy and led the movement to organize the United States Naval Lyceum (to promote the diffusion of knowledge among Naval officers). Perry served as the first curator of the Lyceum (1836), and later the first president.
1837 - 1841 Promoted to Captain, ordered to command the FULTON, one of the first steam warships. Perry showed intense interest in steam engineering and its application to naval warfare. He has been called the "Father of the Steam Navy." Perry conducted a survey of lighthouses, and formed the first U.S. naval school of gunnery practice on board the FULTON (1839-40).
1841 - Appointed Commandant of the New York Navy Yard.
1843 - Placed in command of the African Squadron formed to suppress the slave trade.
1846 - Commanding officer of the MISSISSIPPI, later commanded an expeditionary force up the Tqbasco River to seize San Juan Bautista, Mexico. The Tqbasco operation exemplified the use of versatile seapower in restricted and dangerous waters to carry out a specific mission.
1847 - Commanded naval forces in the joint Army-Navy operation that captured Vera Cruz.
1848 - Assigned to special duty in New York, including superintending construction of ocean mail steamships.
1853 - 1854 Negotiated historic first commercial treaty between the United States and the hermit kingdom of Japan. The treaty opened certain Japanese ports to American commerce, and provided for the humane treatment for our shipwrecked seamen cast

ashore on the coast of Japan. Throughout the difficult negotiations, Commodore Perry combined a show of naval strength with masterful diplomacy and a deep knowledge of the Japanese people and their culture.

1855 - Ordered to Washington as a member of the Naval Efficiency Board.

1858 - Died in New York City.

LIEUTENANT VICTOR BLUE, U. S. N.



OBV. EXPLORATOR FORTISSIMUS IN PONTO SYLVISQUE FLORUIT with thirteen six-pointed stars (denoting that South Carolina was one of the thirteen original States in the Union) on a raised rim, encircling an old-fashioned three-masted ship-of-war, sailing left, with sails spread; the ship and water underneath charged with a large anchor; on the respective blades of the anchor rest the feet of the displayed American eagle.

REV. On an oval shield SOUTH CAROLINA ANIMIS OPIBUSQÚE PARATI, on a raised rim enclosing a palmetto tree charged with two crossed staves; two antique cannon, crossed, at the base of the tree. The shield standing to left of another shield inscribed DUM SPIRO SPERO SPES, on a raised rim enclosing a female standing facing; in her right hand, extended, is a sprig of palm or olive; behind her appears the sun on the horizon. The two shields rest on the ground, and respectively have a supporter; that to the left has the Goddess of Liberty, a staff in her right hand, the pole resting on the ground, and surmounted by the traditional Liberty cap; in her right is a laurel wreath. That on the right has a soldier in Continental uniform; in his left hand is a drawn sword with its point on the ground. Above and between the shields is the winged figure of Fame flying to right and blowing a long trumpet. Below this design: THE WOMEN OF SOUTH CAROLINA TO LIEUT. VICTOR BLUE U. S. N. IN HIGH APPRECIATION OF HIS COURAGE ENTERPRISE AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICES IN THE SANTIAGO DE CUBA CAMPAIGN 1898, in eight horizontal lines.

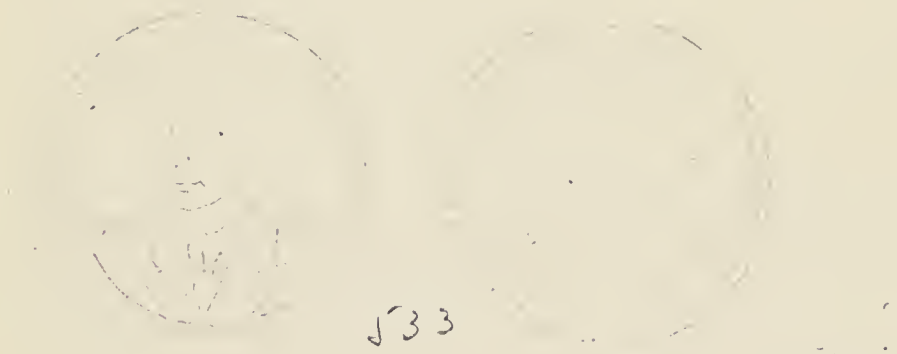
By George T. Morgan

In the war with Spain in 1898, Lieutenant Blue penetrated the enemy's country near Santiago de Cuba, and was the first to locate Admiral Pasquale Cervera's fleet in Santiago Harbor.

VICTOR BLUE, UNITED STATES NAVY

1865 - Born in Richmond County, North Carolina.
1887 - Graduated from U.S. Naval Academy.
1898 - Lieutenant in converted yacht SUWANEE. In the war with Spain in 1898, Lieutenant Blue, having had previous experience ashore in Cuba, entered the enemy's country near Santiago de Cuba, and was the first to locate and accurately identify each of Admiral Pasquale Cervera's ships in Santiago Harbor.
1903 - Served on the staff of Commander, Asiatic Fleet.
1909 - Executive officer of the NORTH CAROLINA, and commanding officer of the YORKTOWN.
1910 - Chief of Staff, Pacific Fleet.
1913 - Appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation (while still a Commander) with temporary rank of Rear Admiral.
1916 - Given command of the battleship TEXAS, which was part of Admiral Rodman's squadron operating with Britain's Grand Fleet in the North Sea during World War I.
1918 - Appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.
1919 - Promoted to permanent rank of Rear Admiral.
1928 - Died on train enroute from Florida to Washington, D.C.

VICE ADMIRAL HYMAN GEORGE RICKOVER



OBV. VICE ADMIRAL HYMAN G. RICKOVER, above portrait, around border. Three quarter view of Vice Admiral Rickover in full uniform with insignia and decorations.

REV. To VICE ADMIRAL HYMAN GEORGE RICKOVER USN By ACT OF THE CONGRESS UNITED STATES OF AMERICA August 19 - 1958, below figure. IN APPRECIATION of his Signal Achievement in the Practical Use of Atomic Energy, around border. Center design, a powerful male figure on bended knee surrounded by eliptical lines representing electrons in orbit -- an allegory symbolizing the controlled release of atomic energy. Medal three inches in diameter.

By Frank Gasparro and Gilroy Roberts.

HYMAN GEORGE RICKOVER, UNITED STATES NAVY

1900 - Born in Russia, parents immigrated to U.S. and settled in Chicago, Illinois.
1922 - Graduated from U.S. Naval Academy, served on board the LA VALLETTE and NEVADA.
1929 - Received Master of Science Degree in electrical engineering from Columbia University.
1930 - Trained for submarine duty at New London; later served in S-9 and S-48.
1933 - Duty in office of the Inspector of Naval Material, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
1935 - Returned to sea duty on board NEW MEXICO.
1937 - Command of the minesweeper FINCH, later reported to Cavite Navy Yard, Philippine Islands.
1939 - Assigned to Bureau of Ships in Washington, D.C.
1946 - Assigned to Atomic Energy Commission's Manhatten project at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Worked from 1946 to 1950 to have an atomic submarine constructed.
1953 - Promoted to Rear Admiral.
1958 - Promoted to Vice Admiral; medal of appreciation presented by the United States Congress to Vice Admiral Rickover.
1961 - Received Distinguished Service Medal "For exceptionally meritorious service ... from 17 January 1955 to 17 January 1960. In presenting the medal Secretary of the Navy William B. Franke said: " ... as a result of his untiring and relentless efforts, nuclear propulsion has provided us with the foundation of the new Navy — nuclear-powered submarines ... Nuclear propulsion, developed under his astute leadership, will take its place in history as one of the key developments profoundly affecting all the navies of the world."
1964 - Presented with the highly prized Fermi Award "For engineering and Administrative leadership in the development of safe and reliable nuclear power and its successful application to our national security and economic needs."

On 1 February 1964, transferred to the Retired List but continued on active duty as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Ships for Nuclear Propulsion.
1966 - Appointed Deputy Commander for Nuclear Propulsion, Naval Ship Systems Command.

WORLD CRUISE OF ATLANTIC SQUADRON, 1907

OBV. THEODORE ROOSEVELT PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Bust, to left.

REV. Columbia standing beneath a flag which is hoisted by a cupid, her right hand resting on an atlas, waves farewell to the departing fleet; on wall, HAMPTON ROADS DEC. 16, 1907 DEPARTURE OF UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET ON CRUISE AROUND THE WORLD.

By Barber and Morgan

"SPEAK SOFTLY BUT CARRY A BIG STICK"

At the close of the Russo-Japanese War, President Theodore Roosevelt called a conference in Portsmouth, New Hampshire where peace was made between those two nations on September 5, 1905, under his auspices.

Events which developed after the treaty was signed are described by Fletcher Pratt and Hartley E. Howe, naval historians:

"The Japanese felt they were badly cheated by the terms (of the treaty). They had expected to receive at least Vladivostok and a slice of Manchuria; and there were riots in Tokyo, with American shops stoned. At this precise moment the San Francisco school board chose to come out with a ruling that Japanese children must be segregated in the schools.

"In Japan there was such an outburst of rage that Lloyds offered even money that there would be war within the year, and the Japanese battle fleet, strengthened by captures from the Russians, went on maneuvers in the Bonin Islands under war conditions. But Roosevelt called the San Francisco school commissioners "infernal fools," and ordered sixteen battleships to the Pacific under Robley Evans, now an admiral.

"The voyage was wholly peaceful and wholly successful. Evans's big ships reached San Francisco, then pushed on right across the Pacific to Japan itself, and from there to Australia, Ceylon, and around the world. Nothing like it had ever been done before by any navy, and the fleet moved with precision, efficiency, and good conduct on the part of the sailors through twenty foreign ports. The American Navy had reached the status of a world power." 1/

1/ Fletcher Pratt and Hartley E. Howe, The Compact History of the United States Navy: Hawthorn Books, Inc, 1967

Historic Medals

of the U. S. Army.

NO.	DESCRIPTION
401	Washington before Boston
402	Maj. Gen. Gates, for Saratoga
403	Brig. Gen. Morgan, for Cowpens
404	Lt. Col. John E. Howard, for same
405	Lt. Col. W.A. Washington, for same
406	Count DeFleury, for Stony Point
407	Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne, for same
408	Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Greene, for Eutaw Springs
409	Maj. Henry Lee, Paulus Hook
410	Maj. Gen. Scott, for Chippewa and Niagara
411	Maj. Gen. Gaines, for Fort Erie
412	Maj. Gen. Porter, for Chippewa, Niagara and Erie
413	Maj. Gen. Brown, for same
414	Brig. Gen. Miller, for same
415	Brig. Gen. Ripley, for same
416	Maj. Gen. Macomb, Battle of Plattsburg
417	Maj. Gen. Jackson, Battle of New Orleans
418	Maj. Gen. Harrison, for Thames
419	Gov. Isaac Shelby, for same
420	Col. George Croghan, for Sandusky
421	Maj. Gen. Taylor, for Palo Alto
422	Maj. Gen. Taylor, for Monterey
423	Maj. Gen. Taylor, for Buena Vista
424	Maj. Gen. Scott, for battles in Mexico
425	Maj. Gen. Grant
427	Maj. Gen. Scott (Commonwealth of Virginia)
428	Col. Armstrong (Village of Kittanning)

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON

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OBV. GEORGIA WASHINGTON SVPREMO DVCI EXERCITVVM ADSERTORI LIBERTATIS COMITIA AMERICANA. (The American Congress to George Washington, commander-in-chief of the armies, the assertor of liberty.) Undraped bust of General Washington, facing the right.

REV. HOSTIBUS PRIMO FUGATIS. (The enemy put to flight for the first time.) To the left, General Washington on horseback, surrounded by his staff, points toward the British fleet, which is leaving the City of Boston in the background; the American army, in battle array in front of its intrenchments, makes ready to occupy the city. Exergue, BOSTONIUM RECUPERATUM XVII MARTII MDCCLXXVI. (Boston retaken, March 17, 1776.)

By Duvivier, after a bust modeled by Houdon.

THE SIEGE AND EVACUATION OF BOSTON

On June 15, 1775, the first Continental Congress, assembled at Philadelphia, made the selection of George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the "forces raised and to be raised in defense of American liberty." The armies of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, assembled at Boston, were to become the "Army of the United States."

Two days after Washington's appointment, but before he assumed command of the American Army, the bloody battle of Bunker Hill was fought. The British gained control of Bunker Hill and continued to hold Boston. The American forces retreated to its entrenchments which extended in a fourteen mile semi-circle around Boston, from Winter and Prospect Hills in its left wing, through the headquarters in Cambridge, to its right wing at Dorchester, southeast of Boston Neck.

Washington arrived in Cambridge on July 3 and assumed the tasks of organizing the army, replacing much of it by another army because of the short-term enlistments which expired by the end of the year. He also concentrated on extending and completing fortifications so as to be better prepared for withstanding a British attack from Boston.

It was Washington's intent to force the British to a conclusive course of action, either to evacuate Boston or to engage in an all-out attack. Preparing for the latter eventuality, and during the winter months, Washington had arranged for ordnance captured from Fort Ticonderoga to be brought into Cambridge. Early in March, Washington seized Dorchester Heights, where he mounted the heaviest of the Ticonderoga guns. This gave the American forces the control of Boston Harbor; it was the first real stroke of military success enjoyed by the American Army in the War for Independence.

When the British entered into a counter-attack against Dorchester Heights, from the east, a heavy gale prevented the operation from being carried out and their troops returned to Boston. On March 17, General Howe, the British commander evacuated Boston and sailed for Halifax.

On March 25, 1776, there passed a Resolution of the Continental Congress: "That the thanks of this Congress, in their own name, and in the name of the thirteen United States colonies, whom they represent, be presented to His Excellency General Washington, and the officers and soldiers under his command, for their wise and spirited conduct in the siege and acquisition of Boston; and that a medal of gold be struck in commemoration of this great event, and presented to His Excellency; and that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a letter of thanks and a proper device for the medal."

GEORGE WASHINGTON, FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

1732 - Born at "Wakefield", Westmoreland County, Virginia.

Self-educated; principal studies were geometry and trigonometry, establishing a foundation for his occupation as a surveyor.

1748 - Moved to Mount Vernon, the home of his half-brother, Lawrence; helped survey the lands of Thomas, Lord Fairfax in the Shenandoah.

1749 - Was appointed public surveyor of Culpepper County, Virginia; his income from this pursuit enabled him to purchase large tracts of land.

1752 - After death of Lawrence Washington, he acquired Mount Vernon by inheritance.

Appointed adjutant-general by Governor Robert Dinwiddie, with the rank of major, with the mission of protecting the Southern District of Virginia against French and Indian attacks. This gave Washington experience in the exercise of military strategy and tactics - a field in which he had a particular interest.

1753 - Carried ultimatum from Governor Dinwiddie to the French, warning them against encroaching on English lands in the Ohio Valley.

1754 - Commissioned lieutenant-colonel by Governor Dinwiddie; his regiment sent out to reinforce a British post on the forks of the Ohio River (site of today's modern City of Pittsburgh). This post, occupied and re-named Fort Duquesne by the French, was so firmly established that Washington took up his position at Great Meadows, Pennsylvania, naming his new post Fort Necessity. On May 28 he defeated a French scouting party; later Fort Necessity was put under ten hours of siege by the main French forces and it was necessary to capitulate. Despite this defeat, on July 3, the expedition enhanced Washington's combat experience.

1755 - As a colonel, joined the staff of General Braddock for an expedition of regular British troops against Fort Duquesne. The attack met with failure; Braddock was mortally wounded, and the command devolved upon Washington. During this French and Indian onslaught, two horses were shot out from under Washington, and his coat showed four bullet holes.

Was appointed commander-in-chief of all the Virginia forces with the rank of colonel. For the following three years he had the responsibility for the defense of 350 miles of mountainous frontier, with a force of 300 troops, against French and Indian raids. The engagements, which averaged two a month, gave Washington considerable opportunity to develop his skill in conducting warfare over an extensive range of territory.

1758 - Resigned his command and withdrew to Mount Vernon, though he had the satisfaction this year of joining the British forces as they moved into the burning ruins of Fort Duquesne, abandoned by the French.

1759 - Married Martha (Dandridge) Custis on January 6.

Took his seat in the Virginia House of Burgesses, serving continuously with that body until 1774.

1765 - Supported Virginians protesting against the Stamp Act, which made mandatory the use of stamps on commercial and legal documents, newspapers, pamphlets, almanacs, cards and dice; also supported the grievance against the British prohibition of colonial paper money.

1769 - Drew up a Non-importation Act, providing for the imposition of an embargo on various British articles. This act was ratified by the Virginia House of Burgesses.

1774 - Met with other Burgesses at the Raleigh Tavern at Williamsburg on May 27, after the Assembly had been dissolved by the Governor, and signed the proceedings of that meeting.

On August 1, at the provincial convention held in Williamsburg, was among the foremost advocates for colonial self-government.

Was elected a Virginia delegate to the First Continental Congress, which met in September, 1774.

1775 - Was a member of the Second Continental Congress beginning in May; served on the committee for drafting Army regulations and planning the defense of New York City.

Was elected commander-in-chief of the Continental Army and took command on July 3, at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Although an American attempt to take Quebec and Montreal was not successful, it revealed Washington to be a brilliant tactician and a great soldier.

1776 - On March 17, caused the British to evacuate Boston, for which he was awarded a medal by the Congress. (This medal is shown in the Army Series of Mint Medals).

Was defeated on August 27, at the Battle of Long Island.

On Christmas night, he crossed the Delaware and crushed the Hessians at the Battle of Trenton.

1777 - Expelled the British from Princeton, on January 3.

The battles at Trenton and Princeton were decisive; had it not been for them, the impetus to carry on with the Revolutionary War might have died out. In these actions, as well as in other engagements undertaken, it was evident that Washington knew how and when to retreat or to take the initiative.

Attempting to prevent British forces from reaching the Chesapeake Bay, Washington intercepted them at Brandywine Creek, Chester County, Pennsylvania on September 11. Although defeated, this engagement prevented British forces from reaching Philadelphia for a period of two weeks.

Fought a gallant, but unsuccessful battle at Germantown on October 3-4. This action is believed to have damaged British morale and to have convinced the French of the determination of the Americans to persist in the War for Independence.

1777-1778 - With his troops, he endured the hardships of winter encampment at Velley Forge.

1778 - By authority of the Congress, Washington was given power to build a permanent army, one involving three year enlistments, or for the duration of the war; was given assistance by Baron von Steuben who undertook intensive troop training. In March the French intered into an alliance with the Americans.

On June 28, American forces overtook the British at Monmouth and held the field while the British retreated from Philadelphia to New York City.

1781 - Though Washington's preliminary plans were for a joint American-French attack against the British held City of New York, he made the decision to ut8lize the French fleet under Admiral de Grasse, to attack Cornwallis at Yorktown. Bottled up and cut off from a sea escape by the French, Cornwallis surrendered on October 19.

After Yorktown, the American forces drew back to quarters at Newburgh, New York.

1783 - Held the Army together until November 25, when the British evacuated New York City, and he led the American troops into the city.

On December 4, Washington said farewell to his officers at Fraunces Tavern in New York City; on December 23, at Annapolis, he resigned his commission; and he returned to his home at Mount Vernon.

GENERAL HORATIO GATES

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OBV. HORATIO GATES DUCI STRENUO COMITIA AMERICANA. (The American Congress to Horatio Gates, a valiant general.) Bust of General Gates, facing to the left.

REV. SALUS REGIONUM SEPTENTRIONAL. (The safety of the northern regions.) Lieutenant General Burgoyne is surrendering his sword to General Gates. In the background, on the left, the vanquished troops of Great Britain are grounding their arms and standards. On the right is the victorious American army, in order of battle, with colors flying. By the side of the two generals are a drum and a stand of colors. Exergue: HOSTE AD SARATOGAM IN DEDITION ACCEPTO DIE XVII OCT. MDCCLXXVII. (The enemy surrendered at Saratoga on the 17th of October, 1777.)

By N. Gatteaux

THE SURRENDER OF GENERAL BURGOYNE AT SARATOGA

By Congressional Resolution of November 4, 1777, a gold medal was awarded for presentation to General Horatio Gates, in commemoration of three successful engagements which defeated British plans to isolate New England by occupying the Hudson Valley:--the Battle of Bennington, the Battle of Fort Stanwix (Fort Schuyler), and the Battle of Saratoga.

On October 16, 1777, the British, under General Burgoyne, sent a force of Hessian Dragoons to capture American stores at Bennington, Vermont. The American forces, under General John Stark, infiltrated the British ranks from the flanks and rear, disguised as loyalists. At this juncture, Stark is reputed to have cried out: "There, my boys, are your enemies. You must beat them or Molly Stark is a widow tonight." The initial engagement was

highly successful for the Americans, as was a second engagement which occurred after British reinforcements arrived. In all, the British suffered casualties of 700 men, as compared with American losses of 30 killed and 40 wounded.

As part of General Burgoyne's plan, Colonel St. Leger was to move his troops from Oswego, down the Mohawk Valley, to join Burgoyne in Albany. Standing in the path of his advance was Fort Stanwix (also known as Fort Schuyler), which St. Leger invested on August 3, 1777. Commanding Fort Stanwix was Colonel Peter Gansevoort, and his assistant, Lieutenant Colonel Marinus Willet. Learning of the siege laid upon Stanwix, American reinforcements were sent from Fort Dayton (now Herkimer, New York). These relief forces were ambushed by a well-planned Indian attack, during which General Nicholas Herkimer was mortally wounded. Propped up against a tree, he lighted his pipe and directed the battle for eight hours. Although these forces did not get through, replacements were dispatched by General Schuyler, then at Stillwater. When news of their approach reached St. Leger, he lifted the siege of Fort Stanwix and departed for Oswego (August 22) and later to Montreal.

The third success which occasioned the gold medal awarded by Congressional Resolution of November 4, 1777 involved the engagement of the British and the Americans at a point north of Albany, known as Bemis Heights and Freeman's Farm, close by. The Resolution cites: "the main army of six thousand men, under Lieutenant General Burgoyne, after beaten in different actions, and driven from a formidable post and strong intrenchments, (were) reduced to the necessity of surrendering themselves upon terms honourable and advantageous to these States, on the 17th day of October last, to Major General Gates."

The first engagement took place on September 19 at Freeman's Farm, about one mile north of the American forces. Proceeding with two columns, the British engaged the Americans in three hours of fighting which swayed back and forth over Freeman's Farm. Repeatedly the British regiments had to re-form their lines and charge with fixed bayonets, only to be stopped short by deadly fire of American riflemen, who used natural cover to great advantage. It was European versus frontier tactics; and in this forested, ravine-slashed terrain irregular riflemen proved superior to the formal line of battle. When American reinforcements were placed where they threatened to outflank the British right, British reinforcements of Hessians arrived, and the Americans were forced to withdraw. The British entrenched in the vicinity of Freeman's Farm for a period of three weeks, anxiously awaiting further aid from Sir Henry Clinton in the south.

In the absence of reinforcements which did not arrive, Burgoyne had no recourse but to seek a second engagement or retreat. He chose the former course of action and entered into battle, again, on October 7. Within an hour after the opening clash, Burgoyne lost 8 cannon and more than 400 officers and men. Darkness ended the day's fighting and Burgoyne withdrew his troops to their Great Redoubt, which protected the high ground and river flats at the northeast corner of the battlefield. A day later, they took refuge in a fortified camp on the heights at Saratoga. There an American force that had grown to nearly 20,000 men surrounded his exhausted army. In the face of these great odds, Burgoyne was forced to surrender on October 17, 1777.

HORATIO GATES

1728 - Born at Maldon, England.
1745 - Joined the British military service.
1749 - Served under General Cornwallis in Nova Scotia.
1755 - Served under General Braddock in the expedition against Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh); was shot through the body; during same engagement Braddock was mortally wounded. Gates recuperated on a farm he had purchased in Virginia.
1775 - Appointed by the Congress as Adjutant-General, with the rank of Brigadier General. Accompanied George Washington to Cambridge and served with him during the siege of Boston.
1776 - Congress gave him command of the forces of the North, with the rank of Major-General, serving under General Washington.

Placed Benedict Arnold in charge of an improvised fleet to hold Lake Champlain against British forces emerging from Canada. Though the engagement which followed was not won by the Americans, the fact that the British withdrew to Montreal after the action, known as the Battle of Valcour Island, gave the Americans additional time to prepare for the final show-down in the North the following year.
1777 - On October 17, General Burgoyne surrendered his forces to General Gates at Saratoga.
1780 - Placed in command of American forces in the South; was defeated by Cornwallis at Camden, South Carolina and was relieved by Nathaniel Greene.
1783 - Retired to Virginia; later moved to New York after emancipating his slaves.
1806 - Died in New York City.

GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN

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OBV. DANIELI MORGAN DUCI EXERCITUS. An Indian, a quiver upon her back, emblematic of America, placing a laurel wreath upon the brow of General Morgan; in the background, trophy of arms and flags; below, COMITIA AMERICANA. (The American Congress to General Daniel Morgan.)

REV. VICTORIA LIBERTATIS VINDEX. (Victory, the vindicator of liberty.) General Morgan is leading his troops, who advance with colors flying, and put to flight the British army; in the foreground, a combat between an Indian and a dismounted cavalry soldier. Exergue: FVGATIS CAPTIS AVT CAESIS AD COWPENS HOSTIBUS XVII. JAN. MDCCLXXXI. (The enemy put to flight, taken, or slain, at the Cowpens, January 17, 1781.)

By Dupre.

THE BATTLE OF COWPENS

The victory of American arms at Cowpens in 1781 over a corps of British regulars, was one of the most brilliant, and heartening in the War for Independence. It came after a two year period of defeat and persecution.

After failing to quell the rebellion in the North, the British decided late in 1778 to shift their theater of operations into the Southern provinces. They captured Savannah at the end of December and soon all of Georgia was subjugated. In the spring of 1780 they besieged and captured Charleston, opening South Carolina for invasion. General Horatio Gates was defeated in Camden, (S. C.) in August that year, and Cornwallis moved on to North Carolina, establishing his headquarters at Charlotte.

On October 7, 1780, the British were set back for the first time. At King's Mountain (Mechlenberg County, S. C.) American riflemen completely destroyed a Tory force, causing Cornwallis to draw back to Winnsboro (S. C.) where he set up his headquarters.

In Philadelphia, the Congress conferred with General Nathaniel Greene, who was appointed on the recommendation of General Washington, to succeed Gates in command of the Southern Army. Greene was given extraordinary powers to carry on the Revolution in the distant South and regain the conquered States.

On December 4, 1780, Greene took command of his forces at Charlotte. He was so inferior in numbers to Cornwallis that direct confrontation was out of the question until he could raise and equip a larger force. For this reason he decided on a program of partisan warfare -- harassing the enemy's flanks, breaking up his communications, and intercepting supplies.

Small as his army was, Greene divided his forces and sent General Daniel Morgan with about 900 men to threaten British outposts in the Northwestern section of South Carolina. It was a risky movement, for the two detachments were 140 miles apart, with Cornwallis between them.

Fortunately, Cornwallis scattered his forces, rather than attacking either of Greene's detachments, one at a time, with his full strength. He sent Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton to intercept Morgan.

Learning that the British forces were approaching, Morgan decided to make his stand at a place near the North Carolina border called the Cowpens, because of a nearby winter cattle enclosure. Here on January 16, 1781, Morgan awaited Tarleton's attack.

Morgan formed three lines. In the front line he put his skirmishers, a group of riflemen under Major Joseph McDowell and Major William Cunningham. They were to begin firing when the enemy was within fifty yards and then fall back to a second line, 150 yards back.

The second line consisted of militia led by Col. Andrew Pickens. This line was to await the approach of the British, fire twice, and then fall back to the third line, 150 yards back.

The third line, the main line of militia, was commanded by Col. John Eager Howard.

Heading the reserve was Lt. Col. William Washington's cavalry and mounted militiamen.

As the British force of 1,050 men approached in a straight line and penetrated the first two American lines, they thought they had won an easy victory, only to be met by deadly fire and bayonet attack by the American main line of defense, and by Washington's cavalry attack. The battle action went substantially as it was planned, though not without some confusion on the part of dispersed American forces, whose ranks were hastily and effectively reformed under the leadership of Morgan.

Finding themselves surrounded, the British surrendered. Their losses were over 200 killed and 600 taken prisoner. American losses were 72 killed and wounded.

DANIEL MORGAN

1736 - Born near Junction, in Hunterdon County, New Jersey.
1754 - Moved to Charles Town, Virginia (now West Virginia).

Served with the Colonial forces during the French and Indian Wars.

1775 - Served under Washington at Cambridge, as captain of a company of Virginia riflemen.

Accompanied General Arnold to Canada and taken prisoner during the ill fated assault on Quebec.

1776 - Served under Washington, again, as colonel of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment, which incorporated his rifle corps.

Greatly distinguished himself at the Battle of Saratoga, in which Burgoyne was defeated.

1780 - Commissioned as Brigadier General in the Continental Army.
1781 - Commanding the troops in western North Carolina, he won the brilliant victory at Cowpens on January 17, for which the Congress, by resolution of March 9, 1781, gave him a vote of thanks and a gold medal.

Resigned because of ill health and retired to his plantation, "Saratoga" near Winchester, Virginia.

1794 - Commanded the Virginia militia ordered out by President Washington, to suppress the Whiskey Insurrection.

1797-9 Was a member of Congress.

1802 - Died in Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, on July 6. Interment at Mount Hebron Cemetery.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN E. HOWARD

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OBV. JOH. EGAR HOWARD LEGIONIX PEDITUM PRAEFECTO COMITIA AMERICANA. (The American Congress to John Eager Howard, commander of a regiment of infantry.) Lieutenant Colonel Howard, on horseback, is in pursuit of a foot-soldier of the enemy who is carrying away a standard. A winged Victory hovers over him, holding in her right hand a crown of laurel, and in her left a palm branch.

REV. Within a crown of laurel: QUOD IN NUTANTEM HOSTIUM ACIEM SUBITO IRRUENS PRAECLARUM BELLICAE VIRTUTIS SPECIMEN DEDIT IN PUGNA AD COWPENS XVII JAN. MDCCLXXXI. (Because by rushing suddenly on the wavering lines of the enemy, he gave a brilliant example of martial courage at the battle of the Cowpens, January 17, 1781.)

By Duvivier

JOHN E. HOWARD

1752 - Born in Baltimore County, Maryland

1776 - Appointed captain, he served under General Hugh Mercer in the Battle of White Plains, New York.

1777 - Promoted to the rank of major; fought at Germantown, being second in command of the Fourth Maryland Regiment.

1778 - Fought at the Battle of Monmouth.

1779 - Became lieutenant-colonel of the 5th Maryland Regiment of infantry; served in the South under General Gates, Greene and Morgan, and taking a brilliant part in every engagement.

1781 - Distinguished himself, under General Morgan, by heading the bayonet charge of the main line of defense at the Battle of Cowpens. Held in his hands at one time the swords of seven British officers who had surrendered to him. Awarded a silver medal by act of Congress, March 9, 1781.

Was colonel of the 2nd Maryland regiment at Eutaw Springs.

1789-1791 - Governor of Maryland.

1791-1803 - United States Senator from Maryland.

1798 - When war with France was expected, he was selected by General Washington as one of his brigadier generals.

1814 - Organized the defense of Baltimore, at the time the British burned Washington.

1827 - Died on October 12; interment in Old St. Paul's Cemetery, Baltimore.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM WASHINGTON

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OBV. GULIELMO WASHINGTON LEGIONIS EQUIT. PRAEFECTO COMITIA AMERICANA. (The American Congress to William Washington, commander of a regiment of cavalry.) Lieutenant Colonel Washington, at the head of his men, is pursuing the enemy's cavalry. A winged Victory hovers above him, holding in her right hand a crown of laurel, and in her left a palm branch.

REV. Within a crown of laurel: QUOD PARVA MILITUM MANU STRENUE PROSECUTUS HOSTES VIRTUTIS INGENITAE PRAECLARUM SPECIMEN DEDIT IN PUGNA AD COWPENS XVII JAN. MDCCLXXI. (Because in vigorously pursuing the enemy with a handful of soldiers he gave a noble example of innate courage at the battle of the Cowpens, January 17, 1781

By Duvivier

WILLIAM AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON

1752 - Born in Stafford County, Virginia; a distant relation of George Washington.

Educated for the church, but entered the army under Colonel Hugh Mercer as a captain of infantry.

1776 - Fought in the Battle of Long Island. At the Battle of Trenton, he headed an advance party of the Third Virginia; was wounded together with his lieutenant, James Monroe, then less than 18 years of age, afterwards, President of the United States.

1777 - Served under General Washington at the Battle of Princeton.

1778 - Was a major in Colonel Baylor's corps of cavalry and was with that officer when attacked by General Grey at Tappan.

779 - Served under General Lincoln in South Carolina and was active in command of light corps in the neighborhood of Charleston.

781 - Distinguished himself at the victory of the Cowpens, where his cavalry of eighty men came out from a concealed eminence, drove the British forces back, and helped achieve their surrender. Was awarded a silver medal by resolution of the Congress, March 9.

Fought at Guilford Court House and at Hobkirk's Hill near Camden.

Was a cavalry officer under General Greene at the Battle of Eutaw Springs. His dragoons were defeated with a loss of nearly half their strength. Washington, himself, was wounded and taken prisoner. He remained in captivity at Charleston until the close of the war, where he settled.

Served in the South Carolina Legislature; resided on his plantation at Sandy Hill, South Carolina.

1798 - Appointed Brigadier General.

1810 - Died in Charleston, March 6.

FRANCOIS LOUIS TEISSEIDRE DE FLEURY

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OBV. VIRTUTIS ET AUDACIAE MONUM. ET PRAEMIUM. (A memorial and reward of courage and boldness.) A soldier, helmeted, stands amidst the ruins of a fort, holding in his right hand an unsheathed sword, and in his left the staff of the enemy's flag, which he tramples under his right foot. Exergue: D. DE FLEURY EQUITI GALLO PRIMO SUPER MUROS RESP. AMERIC. D. D. (The American Republic presented this gift to D. de Fleury, a French knight, the first to mount the walls.)

By Duvivier

REV. AGGERES PALUDES HOSTES VICTI. (Fortifications, marshes, enemies overcome.) The fortress of Stony Point, with two turrets and a flag flying. At the base of the hill are two water batteries, one of which is being discharged at a vessel on the river. Six vessels on the Hudson River. Exergue: STONY-PT. EXPUGN. XV JUL. MDCCLXXIX. (Stony Point carried by storm, July 15, 1779.)

FRANCOIS LOUIS TEISSEIDRE DE FLEURY

1749 - Born at St. Hippolyte, Languedoc, France; educated as an engineer.
1768-1770 - Entered the French army as a volunteer and served in the Corsican campaigns.
1777 - Entered the American army as a volunteer; received a Congressional appointment as captain of engineers; joined Washington's army and was wounded toward the end of the Fort Mifflin campaign on the Delaware.

At Brandywine, the horse he was riding was shot and De Fleury was again wounded. Congress presented him with a horse "as a testimonial of the sense they had of his merits." On November 26 was promoted to lieutenant colonel.

1779 - In the assault on Stony Point, July 15, he commanded one of the attacking columns, was the first to enter the main works, and struck the British flag with his own hands.
By Resolution of Congress on October 1, De Fleury was awarded a silver medal.
1780 - Served under General Count de Rochambeau in several campaigns including the siege and taking of Yorktown.
1790 - Returned to France, and after further service with the French Army, he retired.

GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE

#407

OBV. ANTONIO WAYNE DUCI EXERCITUS COMITIA AMERICANA. (The American Congress to General Anthony Wayne.) America, personified as an Indian queen, wearing a cap and a skirt of feathers, and having at her feet a bow, an alligator, and the American shield, presents to General Wayne a laurel and a mural crown.

REV. STONEY-POINT EXPUGNATUM. (Stony Point carried by storm.) A view of the area of assault, including both sides of the Hudson River; Point Fort in the distance, a battery and troops in the foreground. Six ships on the Hudson River. Exergue: XV JUL. MDCCLXXIX (July 15, 1779).

By Gatteaux

THE BATTLE AT STONY POINT

The battle at Stony Point on July 16, 1779, was the last military action of importance in the northern theater in the War for Independence. It was important as a morale builder for the patriots and as a demonstration of the developing skill of the American Army, and it had other significant consequences. The assault paralyzed the British commander, Sir Henry Clinton. When his reinforcements failed to materialize, and with the heavy loss of men in Connecticut and Stony Point, he lost the offensive. The action at Stony Point enabled Washington to tighten his grip on the Hudson and especially on West Point, "the key to the Continent."

Stony Point is located about 35 miles north of New York City, on the west side of the Hudson River. The battle which took place here came after a long period of stalemate in the North that followed the Battle of Monmouth in June 1778.

At the beginning of June 1779, the British took without opposition the unfinished American fort at Stony Point. Verplanck's Point, on the east side of the river opposite Stony Point, was captured at the same time. Stony Point is a steep promontory jutting half a mile into the river and rising 150 feet above the water, which all but surrounds it. A marsh, under water at high tide, protected the inland side of the post. Having secured this strong position, Clinton pushed the fortifications to completion and manned them with a sizeable force.

Washington was greatly concerned over the loss of the two strongpoints on either side of the river and after a thorough reconnaisance ordered General Anthony Wayne to regain Stony Point. Wayne moved in after dark on July 15, and at about midnight his elite corps launched its assault with muskets unloaded and with orders to use the bayonet. Within 20 minutes the fort had been secured and its surprised garrison made prisoners. The American loss was 15 killed and 80 wounded. The British losses were 63 killed, 70 wounded, and 543 captured.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE

1745 - Born at Waynesborough, Chester County, Pennsylvania.
Educated in Philadelphia; became a surveyor.
1774 - Elected a member of the Pennsylvania Convention.
1776 - Appointed colonel of a regiment; served under General Thomas in Canada, and took part in the engagements at Three Rivers and at Ticonderoga.
1777 - Promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, under Washington.

Fought at Brandywine, where he held the center position of defense against the main crossing of the British. Later he suffered defeat from their hands in a bloody massacre at Paoli's Tavern.

Fought with Washington at Germantown, and wintered at Valley Forge.

1778 - Led an advance attack on Monmouth.
1779 - At midnight on July 15, he stormed Stony Point on the Hudson River.

Congress gave him a vote of thanks and a gold medal, after receiving the report from General Washington that Wayne's "conduct throughout the whole of this arduous enterprize merits the warmest approbation of Congress. He improved upon the plan recommended by me, and executed it in a manner that does signal honour to his judgment and to his bravery. In a critical moment of the assault, he received a flesh wound in the head with a musket ball, but continued leading on his men with unshaken firmness."

While Washington was explaining his plans for the recapture of Stony Point, Wayne is said to have remarked: "General, if you will only plan it, I will storm Hell!" It was for willingness to undertake such deeds of daring that Wayne was given the nickname, "Mad Anthony."

'80 - Prevented British occupation of West Point, when Benedict Arnold tried to surrender it.

'81 - Participated, with great success, in the Yorktown Campaign, under Lafayette.

'82 - Occupied Savannah (July 11) and Charleston, South Carolina (December 14).

'92 - Appointed major-general and commander-in-chief of the Western Army in the war against the Indians.

'94 - In the Battle of Fallen Timbers (near Toledo, Ohio), Wayne gained an important victory over the Miami Tribe of Indians.

95 - Negotiated a treaty with the Indians at Greenville, which resulted in opening the Northwest for settlement.

96 - Died at Presque Isle, now Erie, Pennsylvania, on December 14. His remains were later placed in a monument in the cemetery of Radnor Church, near Waynesborough.

GENERAL NATHANIEL GREENE

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OBV. NATHANIELI GREEN EGREGIO DUCI COMITIA AMERICANA.
(The American Congress to Nathaniel Greene, a distinguished general.)
Bust of General Greene, in uniform, facing the left.

REV. SALUS REGIONUM AUSTRALIUM. (The safety of the southern regions.)
A winged Victory holds a crown of laurel in her right hand, and a palm branch
in her left; one foot is resting on a trophy of arms and flags of conquered
enemies. Exergue: HOSTIBUS AD EUTAW DEBALLATIS DIE VIII SEPT
MDCCLXXXI. (The enemy vanquished at Eutaw on the 8th of September, 1781.)

By Dupre

NATHANIEL GREENE

1742 - Born at Potowomut, Warwick Township, Rhode Island. Worked at his father's iron foundry. Studied law.
1771-1772 - Member of the Rhode Island Legislature.
1774 - Helped organize the Kentish Guards, a militia company, in which he served as a private.
1775 - Served as a deputy to the General Assembly; made a Brigadier General by the Rhode Island General Assembly, heading three volunteer regiments; served with Washington at the Siege of Boston and commissioned a brigadier general in the Continental Army.

776 - Given command of the City of Boston, after its evacuation by the British. Commanded the troops on Long Island; fell ill of malarial fever.

While convalescing, recommended that Washington evacuate New York and burn it, to prevent its use as a headquarters and depot of supplies for the British.

On December 25, after crossing the Delaware and while in command of the left wing of the Army, surprised the British at Trenton, seized their artillery, and prevented their retreat to Princeton.

777 - Served with Washington at the Battle of Princeton and was given command of a new division.

Fought at the Battles of Brandywine and Germantown.

778 - With reluctance, and without relinquishing his authority to lead troops in action, he accepted the assignment as quartermaster general, a post he filled so eminently as to merit General Washington's comment: "by extraordinary exertions you so arranged it as to enable the army to take to the field the moment it was necessary, and to move with rapidity against the enemy."

Headed a division of the army at Valley Forge; participated in the Battles of Monmouth and Rhode Island

780 - Fought at the Battle of Springfield; resigned his post as quartermaster general and resumed duties in the line, now being second in command to Washington.

Given command of West Point after Arnold's treason; was president of the court-martial at the trial of Major Andre, condemned to die as a spy.

Selected by Washington and approved by Congress, Greene was made commander-in-chief of the Southern Department. He succeeded General Horatio Gates at a time when the British had practically completed their conquest of the South.

781 - General Greene divided his army, to retain the initiative, advancing with one part against the British right flank at Camden, South Carolina, and sending General Daniel Morgan toward the British left at Ninety Six, a British fortified post in western South Carolina.

Cornwallis divided his own army three ways, sending Tarleton after Morgan and reinforcing Camden, while with his main body he marched northward to cut the American supply line.

Tarleton pushed forward and came upon Morgan's men at the Cowpens on January 17. Morgan wiped out the attackers and though Tarleton escaped, the latter's major usefullness had ended.

Morgan quickly rejoined Greene and the American Army began retreating northward.

Cornwallis was determined that Greene should not escape. Stripping his army of everything not essential, his army marched swiftly in pursuit. Greene stayed just ahead of him, meanwhile encouraging the guerilla leaders to harass the British rear and disrupt the supply lines.

Greene barely won the race for Virginia, crossing the swollen Dan River a few hours ahead of his pursuers. Having failed to catch Greene, Cornwallis withdrew to Hillsboro and sought to rebuild his depleted army.

Greene received reinforcements and advanced on the British. At Guilford Courthouse, on March 15, the armies collided. Although the British retained possession of the field, Cornwallis was so badly shattered that he moved his army to Wilmington, on the coast, where the British Navy could support and supply it.

With Cornwallis out of the way, Greene returned to South Carolina. His ensuing operations involved the Battle of Hobkirk's Hill on April 25, a four week siege of Ninety Six, and the Battle of Eutaw Springs on September 8, the last major engagement in South Carolina. From a tactical standpoint, Greene lost these battles. Yet, he won the campaign in the long run. The tireless marches he skillfully planned and directed so exhausted the enemy as to cause them to withdraw from the interior of South Carolina.

After the Battle of Eutaw Springs, the British forces in the south remained bottled up at Charleston and at Savannah where they remained until the end of the War of Independence.

On October 29, 1781, the Congress extended its thanks to Major General Greene "for his wise, decisive and magnanimous conduct in the action of the 8th of September last, near the Eutaw Springs, in South Carolina, in which, with a force inferior in numbers to that of the enemy, he obtained a most signal victory." The same resolution provided that a captured British battle standard be presented to Greene "as an honorable testimony of his merit" and that a golden medal emblematical of the battle and victory also be bestowed on him.

785 - Greene moved to a plantation on the Savannah River which the State of Georgia presented to him.

786 - Died on June 19.

MAJOR HENRY LEE

409

OBV. HENRICO LEE LEGIONIS EQUIT. PRAEFECTO. COMITIA AMERICANA. (The American Congress to Henry Lee, major of cavalry.) The bust of Major Lee, facing the right. On edge of bust, J. WRIGHT.

REV. Within a crown of laurel: NON OBSTANTIB FLUMINIBUS VALLIS ASTUTIA & VIRTUTE BELLICA PARVA MANU HOSTES VICIT VICTOSQ. ARMIS HUMANITATE DEVINXIT. IN MEM PUGN AD PAULUS HOOK DIE XIX AUG. 1779.

(Notwithstanding rivers and ramparts, he conquered, with a handful of men, the enemy by skill and valor, and attached by his humanity those vanquished by his arms. In commemoration of the battle of Paulus Hook, August 19, 1779.)

By Joseph Wright.

HENRY ("LIGHT HORSE HARRY") LEE

1756 - Born at "Leesylvania in Prince William County, Virginia.
1773 - Graduated from Princeton College.
1776 - Commissioned a captain, heading a company of Virginia cavalry, June 18. (During the campaigns of 1775 and 1776 there was not a single troop horse attached to the Continental Army.)
1777 - Became attached to and a part of the First Continental Dragoons.
1778 - Attacked by British cavalry of 200 men, Lee and a small band of ten men made such a resolute and determined defense that the enemy retreated. By a special act of Congress, April 7, in recognition of his brave and distinguished services, was promoted to a major commandant and authorized to augment his corps by the enlistment of two troops of Horse.

1779 - Having been in the supporting party at the successful storming of Stony Point, Lee wanted to undertake a similar undertaking on his own at Paulus Hook, a British occupied fort in what is now Jersey City, New Jersey. In giving his consent, Washington limited the number of men to be assigned, and directed that though no attempt should be made to keep the fort, the main purpose of the mission would be to surprise the garrison and bring off as many prisoners as could be secured.

Just before daybreak on August 19, as the tide was rising, with a force of 200 men, Lee's forces rushed forward - as at Stony Point - without firing a shot. They cleared the abatis, crossed the ditch around the fort, and entered the works. Capturing 158 prisoners, Lee immediately began his retreat and arrived safely back at the Hackensack Bridge, after twenty-seven hours of continuous marching and more than a little fighting. American losses were two killed and three wounded.

By act of September 24, Lee was given the thanks of Congress "for remarkable prudence, address, and bravery displayed in the attack on the enemy's fort at works at Paulus Hook" and in terms approved his humanity, and granted him a gold medal. /The medal was made under the personal supervision of Thomas Jefferson./

780 - By act of October 21, his battalion was designated "Lee's partisan corps."
Commissioned lieutenant colonel.

785-1788 - Served as a member of the Continental Congress; advocated the adoption of the Federal Constitution in the Virginia Convention of 1788.

791-1794 - Governor of Virginia.

794 - Commanded the United States forces in the Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania.

799 - Served as a Federalist to the Sixth Congress; honorably discharged
801 from the Army. At the request of Congress, pronounced the eulogy upon President Washington before both branches of Congress, in which Washington is characterized as the man "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

818 - Died on Cumberland Island, Georgia; buried at Dungeness, Georgia.

913 - Reinterment in the Lee Mausoleum at Lexington, Virginia.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT

410 424 427

No. 410. The Niagara Campaign

OBV. MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT. Bust of General Scott, facing the right.

REV. A serpent, entwined in a wreath of laurel and palm, is swallowing its tail - emblem of immortality through glory and victory. RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS NOVEMBER 3, 1814. BATTLES OF CHIPPEWA JULY 5, 1814. NIAGARA JULY 25, 1814.

By Furst.

o. 424. The Mexican Campaign (Congressional Medal)

BV. In a pendant: MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT. Undraped bust of eneral Scott, facing the left. Fifteen stars on each side. Exergue: RESOLUTION F CONGRESS MARCH 9. 1848.

y Ellis and Wright

EV. Six crowns of laurel and oak intertwined; in each the name of one of the lexican victories of General Scott: VERA CRUZ. CERRO GORDO. CONTRERAS. AN ANTONIO & CHURUBUSCO. MOLINO DEL REY. CHAPULTEPEC. In the enter is the taking of the capital, CITY OF MEXICO, which General Scott is bserving on horseback.

y Humphries and Wright

o. 427. The Mexican Campaign (Presented by Commonwealth of Virginia)

BV. A bust of General Scott, resting upon a branch of laurel and of oak, is laced upon a pedestal, supported upon each side by an eagle, behind which, pro- ecting at either side, are several colors and various other military emblems. he pedestal bears the inscription: THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA RESENTS THIS MEDAL TO MAJOR-GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT, AS A IEMORIAL OF HER ADMIRATION FOR THE GREAT AND DISTINGUISHED ERVICES OF HER SON WHILST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN RMIES IN THE WAR WITH MEXICO, 1847.

EV. A column upon two stands of colors, entwined by a branch of laurel. wreath formed of oak branches incloses the designs and inscriptions, and is eld at the bottom by a shield bearing the coat of arms of the State of Virginia. pon the top of the column an eagle, with outstretched wings and carrying a ranch of laurel in its beak, has alighted. The cap of the column bears the date 348, and just below is the word MEXICO. The leaves of the laurel branch urrounding the column bear the names of the several battles during the campaign which the recipient commanded, viz.: CHAPULTEPEC, DEL REY, HURUBUSCO, CONTRERAS, CERRO GORDO, VERA CRUZ; and upon the base f the column is the date 1812. On the right background a party are bombarding efore the walls of the City of Mexico, another party are storming a fort upon he brow of a hill; on the left background troops are advancing upon a fort, and their left a besieging party are about opening fire upon the city before them. egend: FECIT QUOD COGITAVIT. Exergue: FROM VIRGINIA.

y C. C. Wright.

WINFIELD SCOTT

1786 - Born in Dinwiddie County, near Petersburg, Virginia.
1805-1806 - Attended William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia.
Studied law and for some time engaged in practice.
1808 - Appointed captain of light artillery, U. S. Army.
Served in Louisiana under General James Wilkinson, but resigned on account of differences with him.
1811-1812 - Staff duties, under Brigadier-General Wade Hampton, in New Orleans.
1812 - Lieutenant-colonel of the 2nd Artillery Regiment; taken prisoner at Queenstown, N. Y. by the British; exchanged as a prisoner of war.
1813 - Promoted to colonel; leading the 2nd Artillery he captured Fort George and defeated the British at Upholds Creek.
Became adjutant-general under Major-General Dearborn.
1814 - Promoted to brigadier-general and joined General Brown at Niagara. Initiated vigorous drill training and military discipline. Distinguished himself at Chippewa. In his official battle report, General Brown stated: "Brigadier General Scott is entitled to the highest praise our country can bestow: to him, more than any other man, I am indebted for the victory of the 5th of July."

On July 25 at Lundy's Lane (Niagara), with a small force under him at that time, he faced the entire British-Canadian army; had two horses shot out from under him; was wounded in the side and then was disabled by a shot which shattered his left shoulder.

By resolution of November 3, 1814, for his service at Chippewa and Niagara, the Congress gave him a vote of thanks and a gold medal.
Breveted a major-general September 14.
1815 - Sent on mission to France to study military methods.
1816 - Formulated the first basic U. S. drill regulations for field exercises and maneuvers of infantry.
1818, 1821, 1824, 1826 - Headed Board of Tactics for the U. S. Army.
1832 - Commanded in the Black Hawk War.
1835 - Campaigned against the Creek and Seminole Indians.
Sent to settle a boundary dispute between Maine and Canada.
1841 - Promoted to major-general and commander-in-chief of the Army.
1847 - In the War with Mexico, he led an expedition which captured the fortress at Vera Cruz on March 26; won the battles at the mountain pass of Cerro Gordo, April 18, Contreras, August 19; Churubusco, August 20; Molino del Rey, September 8; Chapultepec, September 13; and captured Mexico City, September 14, raising the American flag over the palace here and paving the way for negotiation of a peace treaty. For these brilliant campaigns by resolution of March 9, 1848, the Congress gave him a vote of thanks and a gold medal.

1850 - Honorary degree of LL. D. from Columbia College, New York.
1852 - Whig candidate for President; was defeated by Franklin Pierce
1855 - Was made lieutenant-general by brevet, February 28.
1861 - Honorary degree from Harvard College, Cambridge; retired from the Army.
1866 - Died at West Point, New York, May 29; interment in the National Cemetery, West Point.

MAJOR GENERAL EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES

411

OBV. MAJOR GENERAL EDMUND P. GAINES. Bust of General Gaines, facing the right.

REV. RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS NOVEMBER 3. 1814. A winged Victory, standing on a British shield, holds a palm branch in her left hand, and places with her right a crown of laurel upon a cannon standing upright in the ground, and forming the center of a trophy of the enemy's arms; on the cannon is the inscription ERIE. Exergue: BATTLE OF ERIE AUG. 15. 1814.

By Furst.

EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES

1777 - Born in Culpepper County, Virginia.
1799 - Appointed 2nd Lieutenant, 6th Infantry, U. S. Army.
1802 - First Lieutenant.
1804 - Military Collector of Customs at Mobile, Alabama.
1807 - Captain. Arrested Aaron Burr and served as a witness against him, when he was tried in Richmond, Virginia, for conspiracy.
1812 - Promoted to major, and then to lieutenant colonel.
1813 - As a colonel, he covered the retreat at Chrysler's Field; adjutant-general in command of Fort Erie.

1814 - Serving as a brigadier-general, he greatly distinguished himself by defending Fort Erie against the British on August 15; was badly wounded on the 28th of the same month.

Breveted major-general, September 14.

For his gallantry and good conduct, and for "repelling with great slaughter the attack of a British veteran army, superior in numbers (at Fort Erie)", the Congress gave him a vote of thanks and a gold medal, by resolution of November 3, 1814.

Was commander of the Southern Military District.

1817 - Served as a commissioner to deal with the Creek Indians in the South. Fought in the Creek and Seminole Indian Wars, under General Andrew Jackson.

1832 - Was successful in engagement against the Black Hawk Indians, while serving as commander of the Eastern Department of the U. S. Army.

1835 - Commanded an expedition in the Florida War.

1846 - Was in command of the Western Department of the Army; later re-assigned to the Eastern Department.

1849 - Died in New Orleans, June 6.

MAJOR GENERAL PETER B. PORTER

4/2

3V. MAJOR GENERAL PETER B. PORTER. Bust of General Porter, in iform, facing the right.

EV. RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS NOVEMBER 3. 1814. A winged Victory, lding in her right hand a palm branch and a wreath of laurel, and in her left ree standards, upon which are written: ERIE CHIPPEWA NIAGARA. She ctates to the muse of History, who is seated on the ground, writing. Exergue: ATTLES OF CHIPPEWA JULY 5. 1814. NIAGARA JULY 25. 1814. RIE SEP. 17. 1814.

Furst

ETER BUELL PORTER

73 - Born in Salisbury, Connecticut.
91 - Graduated from Yale College.
93 - Attended Litchfield (Connecticut) Law School; was admitted to the bar; and commenced practice in Canandaigua, New York.
97-1804 - Clerk of Ontario County; member of the New York State Legislature.
09-1813 - Moved to Buffalo, New York; elected to the House of Representatives, Eleventh and Twelfth Congresses; served as Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations.
13-1814 - Raised and commanded a Pennsylvania and New York volunteers militia which was incorporated with Indians of the Six Nations.
14 - Was commissioned a major general, in command of New York militia. Presented a gold medal under joint resolution of Congress dated November 3, 1814, for gallantry and good conduct in the several conflicts of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane (Niagara), and Erie.

1815-1816 - Served in the House of Representatives, Fourteenth Congress; resigned; appointed Secretary of State of New York.

1816-1822 - Served as International Boundary Commissioner under the Treaty of Ghent to determine the boundary between the United States and Canada.

1817 - Unsuccessful candidate for Governor of New York State.

1824-1830 - Regent of the University of the State of New York.

1828-1829 - Appointed Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President John Quincy Adams.

1840 - Served as a Whig Presidential elector.

1844 - Died at Niagara Falls, New York, March 20; interment in Oakwood Cemetery, Niagara Falls.

MAJOR GENERAL JACOB BROWN

413

OBV. MAJOR GENERAL JACOB BROWN. Bust of General Brown, facing he right.

REV. RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS NOVEMBER 3, 1814. In the center of a rophy, composed of the enemy's arms and flags, are the Roman fasces, emblem f the strength and of the union of America. The fasces are surrounded by a rown of laurel, from which hang three shields, each bearing the name of one f the three victories: NIAGARA ERIE CHIPPEWA. At the foot of the trophy he American eagle, with outspread wings, holds in its talons a British standard. Exergue: BATTLES OF CHIPPEWA. JULY 5. 1814. NIAGARA. JULY 25. 814. ERIE. SEP. 17. 1814.

By Furst.

THE NIAGARA CAMPAIGNS

Following a series of unsuccessful campaigns against the British in Canada, a roup of relatively young generals were selected to spearhead a new invasion f Canada in 1814. Heading the American Northern Army was Major General acob Brown, with his brigade commanders: Winfield Scott, Eleazer Wheelock ipley, Peter Buel Porter, James Miller and Edmund Pendleton Gaines. The merican forces numbered about 3500 men. The British forces, approximately qual in number, were under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Gordon rummond; 1,000 of them were stationed at York and about 2,600 were strung ut along the Niagara under Major General Phineas Riall.

The action in the Niagara campaigns centered about York (now Toronto) and Burlington Heights on the north and western shores of Lake Ontario, and along Lake Niagara. On the west bank of the Niagara (Proceeding south) is Fort George, Queenstown, Lundy's Lane, Chippewa and Fort Erie; on its east bank (also proceeding south) is Fort Niagara, Fort Schlosser, Black Rose and Buffalo.

Brown commenced his campaign on July 3, 1813, by moving his troops across the Niagara to invest Fort Erie, which surrendered on the afternoon of that day. Brown then proceeded north, up the Niagara. Riall, gathering his forces, proceeded south, along the west coast of the Niagara and halted, 14 miles above Fort Erie, at Chippewa. Here, on July 4, the British and American forces engaged in battle. The effectiveness of artillery and superior maneuvering of the Americans compelled Riall to withdraw in confusion; his forces retreated to Fort George and Burlington Heights. British losses were 500 men; the Americans, 300.

Three weeks following their defeat at Chippewa, the British forces were re-formed under the personal direction and command of General Drummond. He sent troops across the Niagara to Fort Schlosser to seize the American ammunition and supply depot. Hoping to draw the British away from Fort Schlosser, Brown ordered an attack on Riall who had moved his forces to Lundy's Lane, a few miles north of Chippewa. On the 25th of July, 1814, Riall's and Brown's forces met and engaged in a savage combat which extended into the night and continued the next day. Brown and Scott were both severely wounded and had to be evacuated from the field; the American command passed to Ripley. Riall, himself wounded, was captured. Both sides claimed victory; losses on both sides were almost thirty per cent. On July 26, the Americans withdrew to Fort Erie.

Placed under the command of General Edmund P. Gaines, the fortifications of Fort Erie had been greatly improved by the United States Army Corps of Engineers after its capture by the Americans on July 3. The British, under General Drummond, laid siege to the fort on August 13, a siege that continued on for over a month, with heavy casualties on both sides. In one attack, alone, the Fort Erie blockhouse was blown up, with a loss of 900 British soldiers and 100 Americans. Wounded in combat, General Gaines turned the command back to General Brown who had convalesced sufficiently to take command of his troops. After secret preparations, Brown made a sortie on September 17, 1814, using 1600 men, to rush two British positions from their entrenchments. The British works were destroyed or rendered unserviceable. The loss to the British was 500 men; American losses were equally as heavy. On September 21, Drummond retreated beyond the Chippewa. This was the last major action on the Niagara; operations moved east. The next major land engagement was at Plattsburg, New York.

ACOB BROWN

775 - Born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Schoolteacher.

796-1798 - Land surveyor in Ohio. Studied law.

799 - Moved to Jefferson County, New York, where he became a judge; established village now known as Brownville.

809 - Commissioned colonel and given command of a New York militia regiment.

810 - Brigadier-general, New York Militia.

812 - Given command of a 200 mile frontier extending from Oswego to Lake Francis, he repelled an attack by a superior British force at Ogdensburg, where his headquarters were located.

813 - Commissioned brigadier-general, United States Army.

814 - Commissioned major-general; same year was appointed commander-in-chief of the U. S. Army on the Canadian frontier. For his outstanding service in the Battles of Chippewa (July 5), Lundy's Lane (Niagara) July 25, and Erie, (September 17), the Congress by resolution of November 3, 1814, gave him a vote of thanks and a gold medal.

Retained command of the Northern Division of the U. S. Army.

821 - Became commander-in-chief of the U. S. Army.

828 - Died in Washington, D. C., February 24; interment at Congressional Cemetery.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES MILLER

41

BV. BRIGADIER GENL JAMES MILLER. Bust of General Miller, in uniform, cing the right. Exergue: I'LL TRY. His answer when he received the order attack the enemy's batteries on the hill at Niagara.

EV. RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS NOVEMBER 3. 1814. Colonel Miller, the head of his troops, is carrying the British batteries on the hill at Lundy's ane (Niagara). Exergue: BATTLES OF CHIPPEWA JULY 5. 1814. NIAGARA. JLY 25, 1814. ERIE SEP. 17. 1814.

y Furst.

AMES MILLER

776 - Born in Peterborough, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire.
803-1808 - Practiced law at Peterborough.
808 - Entered the army with the rank of major, 4th Regiment of the U. S. Infantry. Was stationed at Fort Independence at Boston Harbor.
810 - Commissioned lieutenant-colonel.
812 - Distinguished himself in the West, under General Harrison. Served under General Hull in the invasion of Canada.
814 - Became a colonel of the 21st Infantry.
Greatly distinguished himself at Chippewa, Lundy's Lane (Niagara) and Erie, for which he was breveted a brigadier-general. He received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal, by resolution of November 3, 1814.

At Lundy's Lane, when asked to assault and capture the British batteries on the heights, he made the celebrated reply, "I'll try, Sir." His efforts met with eminent success.
819 - Resigned from the Army.
819-1825 - Governor of Arkansas Territory.
825-1849 - United States Collector of Customs at Salem, Massachusetts.
851 - Died at Temple, New Hampshire, July 7.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ELEAZER W. RIPLEY

415

OBV. BRIG. GENERAL ELEAZER W. RIPLEY. Bust of General Ripley, in uniform, facing the right.

REV. RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS NOVEMB. 3. 1814. A winged Victory, standing, holds in her right hand a trumpet and a crown of laurel, and with her left is hanging upon a palm tree a shield on which are the words: CHIPPEWA NIAGARA ERIE. Exergue: BATTLES OF CHIPPEWA JULY 5. 1814. NIAGARA JULY 25. 1814. ERIE. AUG. 15 SEP. 17. 1814.

By Furst

ELEAZER WHEELOCK RIPLEY

1782 - Born in Hanover, New Hampshire.
1800 - Graduated from Dartmouth College, Hanover. Studied law; admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Waterville, Maine (a district of Massachusetts.)
1807-1812 - Became a member and speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; member of the Massachusetts Senate.
1812 - Commissioned lieutenant colonel and given command of the Twenty-First (present 5th) Infantry Regiment, to be enlisted in Massachusetts.
1813 - Served under General Wilkinson in the Canadian Campaign; was wounded in the attack on York (now Toronto); commissioned colonel; took part in the battle at Chrysler's Field.
1814 - Commissioned brigadier-general; sent to Niagara; given a 1400 man brigade; fought at Chippewa, Lundy's Lane (Niagara), and Fort Erie where he was severely wounded. Awarded a gold medal by resolution of the Congress on November 3, 1814, for gallantry and good conduct.
1820 - Resigned from the Army and resumed private practice of law in New Orleans.
1832 - Served in the Louisiana Senate.
1835-1839 - Served in the U. S. House of Representatives, in the 24th and 25th Congresses.
1839 - Died in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, on March 2; interment at Francisville, Louisiana.

MAJOR GENERAL ALEXANDER MACOMB

4/16

OBV. MAJOR GENERAL ALEXANDER MACOMB. Bust of General Macomb, in uniform, facing the right.

REV. RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS NOVEMBER 3. 1814. The American army repulsing the British troops, who are striving to cross the Saranac River. To the left, Plattsburgh in flames; to the right, naval battle on Lake Champlain; in the distance, Cumberland Head. Exergue: BATTLE OF PLATTSBURGH SEPT. 11, 1814.

By Furst.

ALEXANDER MACOMB

782 - Born in Detroit, Michigan
798-1799 - Entered a corps called the "New York Rangers"; obtained a cornetcy in the cavalry.
802 - Graduated from the U. S. Military Academy.
Commissioned 1st Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.
805-1812 - Promoted to captain (1805); major (1808); lieutenant colonel (1810) and adjutant-general (1812); during which time he had responsibility for the coastal fortifications in the Carolinas and Georgia. Authored a treatise on "Martial Law and Court Martials"; transferred to the artillery; Colonel 3rd Artillery (1812).

814 - As brigadier-general, he raised a New York regiment and was given command of the northern portion of the frontier bordering on Lake Champlain; he defeated the British at the Battle of Plattsburg.

Congress gave him a vote of thanks and a gold medal by resolution of November 3, 1814, for "gallantry and good conduct in defeating the enemy at Plattsburg on the eleventh of September, repelling with one thousand five hundred men, aided by a body of militia and volunteers from New York and Vermont, a British veteran army greatly superior in numbers." On the day of the Battle of Plattsburg, Captain Macdonough defeated the British fleet on Lake Champlain. These two actions caused a British retreat to Canada.

819 - Breveted major general.

821 - Appointed chief of the Corps of Engineers.

828 - Promoted to major-general and Commanding General of the Army, succeeding General Jacob Brown.

840 - Author of "The Practice of Court Martial"

841 - Died at the headquarters of the Army in Washington, June 25.

MAJOR GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON

OBV. MAJOR GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON. Bust of General Jackson, in uniform, facing the right.

REV. RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS FEBRUARY 27. 1815. A winged Victory, holding in her left hand a crown of laurel, and a tablet upon which she has written, at the dictation of Peace, the word ORLEANS. Exergue: BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS JANUARY 8. 1815.

By Furst.

ANDREW JACKSON ("Old Hickory")

1767 - Born in Waxhaw Settlement, South Carolina.

Attended the "old field" school and academy of Doctor Humphries. Served in the Battle of Hanging Rock during the Revolution; was captured by the British and confined in the stockade at Camden, South Carolina; refusing to shine the boots of one of his captors, he received a saber slash which he bore the remainder of his life.

Left an orphan at fourteen years of age; worked for a time in a saddler's shop and afterwards taught school.

Studied law in Salisbury, North Carolina.

1787 - Was admitted to the bar and commenced practice of law in Guilford County, North Carolina.

1788 - Moved to Nashville, Tennessee.

1791 - Appointed prosecuting attorney for South West Territory under General Blount.

1796 - Delegate to the Tennessee Constitutional Convention. Was Tennessee's first representative of the State to the Fourth Congress.

1797-1798 - Elected to the United States Senate.

1798-1804 - Served as judge of the Tennessee Supreme Court; moved to the "Hermitage" near Nashville; appointed Major-General of the Tennessee Militia (1802).

1813 - During a march from Natchez, Mississippi to Nashville, Tennessee, Jackson displayed such endurance and strength and he displayed such concern for the welfare and privations of his militia, that his troops gave him the nickname of "Old Hickory."

1814 - Commanding the Tennessee militia he defeated the Creek Indians on March 27, at Horshoe Bend, Georgia; this was in retaliation for their massacre at Fort Mims in the Mississippi Territory.

Commissioned major-general, U. S. Army, with command of the 7th Southwestern Military District.

1815 - Led the U. S. Army to New Orleans where he defeated the British on January 8, 1815. His victory was so overwhelming as to make him an outstanding hero of the War of 1812.

On February 27, 1815, the Congress awarded a gold medal to Jackson and resolved that: "the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby given, to Major General Jackson, and, through him, to the officers and soldiers of the regular army, of the militia and of the volunteers under his immediate command, and to the officers and soldiers charged with the defence of Fort St. Philip, for their uniform gallantry and good conduct, conspicuously displayed against the enemy, from the time of his landing before New Orleans until his final expulsion from the State of Louisiana, and particularly for the valour, skill, and good conduct on the eighth of January last, in repulsing, with great slaughter, a numerous British army of chosen veteran troops, when attempting by a bold and daring attack to carry by storm the works hastily thrown up for the protection of New Orleans, and thereby obtaining a most signal victory over the enemy with a disparity of loss, on his part, unexampled in military annals."

British losses in the Battle of New Orleans were over 2,000 men; American losses were less than 100.

817 - Because of Indian and outlaw harassment of U. S. citizens on the Florida frontier, Jackson headed an expedition which was so successful that it virtually captured Florida.

821 - Declined the position of Minister to Mexico.

823-1825 - Served in the United States Senate; unsuccessful Democratic candidate for President in 1824.

828 - Elected President of the United States; reelected in 1832.

837 - Retired to his country home near Nashville, Tennessee.

845 - Died; interment at "The Hermitage".

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

418

OBV. MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM H. HARRISON. Bust of General Harrison, n uniform, facing the right.

REV. RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS APRIL 4, 1818. America, personified s a maiden, with a spear in her right hand and resting on the American shield, laces with her left a crown of laurel on a trophy formed of the arms of the nemy, on which hangs a buckler, with the inscription FORT MEIGS BATTLE OF THE THAMES. Exergue: BATTLE OF THE THAMES OCTOBER 5. 1813.

By Furst

THE BATTLE OF THE THAMES

Perry's famous dispatch: "We have met the enemy and they are ours", oncluding the Battle of Lake Erie, was received by General William Harrison n September 12, 1813. This meant that it was now the Army's turn to act, or the purpose of regaining Detroit and the Michigan Territory which had been urrendered to the British a year earlier.

One wing of Harrison's forces, garrisoned at Fort Meigs, consisted of about , 500 regulars. This was augmented by 3, 000 Kentucky volunteer infantry led y Governor Isaac Shelby, and by a Kentucky mounted regiment organized by ongressman Richard M. Johnson. The latter received a commission as olonel of Kentucky Volunteers.

On September 24, 1813, Harrison transferred his main forces into Canada, to a point about three miles below the British Fort Malden. The British commander, Colonel Henry Proctor,had evacuated Malden because he realized he could not hold it with Lake Erie in the possession of the American Navy. Proctor fell back by the road up the Thames River.

Harrison's forces followed, and on the 5th of October they engaged the enemy at a point near Moravian Village in what is now known as the Battle of the Thames. The British were routed, losing 12 killed, 22 wounded, and 600 captured. American losses were 7 killed and 22 wounded, 5 of whom soon died. Tecumseh, the famous Indian leader serving with Proctor, was among the slain; his northwestern confederacy was broken up; and as a result of the battle, the Indians abandoned their dependence on England.

The victory of Harrison on the Thames, coupled with that of Perry on Lake Erie, ended the British power on the Great Lakes, crushed the Indians, and regained the Territory of Michigan, with the exception of Fort Mackinac, for the United States.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON ("Old Tippecanoe")

1773 - Born in Berkeley, Charles City County, Virginia.

Pursued classical studies; attended Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia; studied medicine.

1791 - Commissioned by President Washington ensign in the First Infantry; served in the Indian wars under General St. Clair and afterward under General Wayne as an aide-de-camp.
1797 - Was made captain and given command of Fort Washington.
1798 - Resigned his army commission; appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory.
1799 - Served as a delegate from the Territory Northwest of the Ohio River, to the Sixth Congress.
1801 - Territorial Governor of Indiana and also Indian Commissioner.
1811 - Defeated the Indians on November 7, at Tippecanoe.
1812 - Brigadier General in the United States Army; then promoted to Major General.
1813 - October 5, again defeated the British and Indians in the Battle of the Thames; was awarded a gold medal for this action by Congressional Resolution of April 4, 1818.

814 - Resigned from the Army.

Head commissioner to treat with the Indians.

815-1819 - Elected representative as a Whig to the Fourteenth Congress; re-elected to the Fifteenth Congress.

819-1821 - Member of the State Senate.

825-1828 - Served in the United States Senate.

828-1829 - Minister to Colombia.

836 - Unsuccessful Whig candidate for President.

841 - Served as President until his death, April 4, which occurred one month after his inauguration.

Interment in the Harrison Tomb, opposite Congress Green Cemetery, North Bend, Ohio.

GOVERNOR ISAAC SHELBY

409

OBV. GOVERNOR ISAAC SHELBY. Bust of Governor Shelby in a general's uniform, facing the right.

REV. BATTLE OF THE THAMES. OCTO. 5, 1813. The battle of the Thames; in the background, a forest; in the foreground, the mounted riflemen are charging the enemy. Exergue: RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS APRIL 4, 1818.

By Furst

ISAAC SHELBY

1750 - Born in Hagerstown, Maryland

Became a surveyor.

1771 - Moved to Bristol, Tennessee

1774 - Appointed lieutenant; served at the Battle of Point Pleasant.

1777 - Distinguished himself at the Battle of Long Island.

Appointed captain by Governor Patrick Henry and made commissary-general of the Virginia forces.

1779 - Commissioned a major by Governor Thomas Jefferson; because of a change in the state lines, his residence became part of North Carolina. Resigned his Virginia commission and was appointed a colonel in the North Carolina militia.

1780 - Displayed great gallantry in the Battle of King's Mountain, for which he received a sword of honor and thanks from the Virginia Legislature.

1781-1782 - Served under General Francis Marion in the South; elected to the South Carolina legislature; recalled to active duty and served under General Greene in the vicinity of Charleston.

1791 - Member of the Constitutional Convention.

1792 - Upon the admission of the State of Kentucky into the Union, an almost unanimous vote elected Shelby as its first governor.

1813 - At the age of 63, he recruited and led several thousand men to fight with General Harrison at the Battle of the Thames on October 5. Congress gave him a vote of thanks and a gold medal.

1817 - Declined to serve as Secretary of War under President Madison because of ill health.

1818 - Acted as a commissioner with General Jackson in negotiating a treaty with the Chickasaw Indians.

1826 - Died in Lincoln County, Kentucky, July 18.

COLONEL GEORGE CROGHAN

420

OBV. PRESENTED BY CONGRESS TO COLONEL GEORGE CROGHAN 1835.
Bust of Colonel Croghan, in uniform, facing the right.

REV. In a pendant: PARS MAGNA FUIT (His share was great.)
Major Croghan and his small force defending Fort Stephenson against the attack of the British army. In the background, three gunboats on Lake Erie.
Exergue: SANDUSKY 2: AUGUST 1813.

By Furst.

THE DEFENSE OF FORT STEPHENSON

The Congress declared war against Great Britain on June 18, 1812. Although occupied on the Continent with the French, they maintained armed forces in Canada under Sir George Provost. Heading the 41st Regiment under Provost was a Colonel Henry Proctor who led his forces in July, 1813, against Fort Meigs, an American post in northern Ohio. Accompanying him were several hundred British regulars and about one thousand Indians. A joint British-Indian attack on Fort Meigs was a failure, as the fort was too well defended, and a plan to lure the Americans from the fort by a feigned attack was not successful.

Leaving a force to continue the siege at Fort Meigs, Proctor withdrew his forces and led them down the Maumee, along Lake Erie, and up to the small American post at Fort Stephenson. This fort, originally established as a trading post as early as 1745, was garrisoned by less than two hundred American troops under the command of Major George Croghan.

Proctor hoped that Fort Stephenson would be surrendered without a struggle and he argued with Croghan that if it were necessary to take the fort by storm, the Indians could not be restrained. Croghan would not yield; he had told his commanding officer, General William Henry Harrison that "We have determined to maintain this place, and by Heaven we will."

On August 2, 1813, the British began their assault. The fort was bombarded by gun boats in the river, and from shore batteries of three 6-pounders. Not being able to make a breach, the British 41st Regiment marched to the pickets of the fort. They were mowed down by Croghan's Kentucky sharpshooters. The fort had only one piece of artillery, affectionately known as "Old Betsy", which was uncovered and brought to bear on the enemy. With great and effective force, Old Betsy emitted nails and grape. After two hours and with a loss of all of his officers, Proctor withdrew, leaving casualties of twenty-six dead, 38 wounded, and about 30 missing. American casualties were 1 killed and 7 wounded. After the disaster at Fort Stephenson, Proctor raised the siege at Fort Meigs and fell back to Canada.

GEORGE CROGHAN

1791 - Born near Louisville, Kentucky.
1810 - Graduated from William and Mary College, Virginia.
1811 - Was a volunteer aide-de-camp to Colonel Boyd, second in command at the Battle of Tippecanoe.
1812 - Appointed captain in the regular army. Marched with a Kentucky detachment, under General Winchester, to relieve General Hull in Canada.
1813 - Commissioned major; made an excellent record in the defense of Fort Meigs, where he served as an aide to General Harrison.

Distinguished himself at Fort Stephenson, for which he was later brevetted a lieutenant colonel, and awarded a gold medal by resolution of the Congress on February 13, 1855.

1817 - Resigned his commission.
1824 - Served as a postmaster; re-entered the Army.
1825 - Promoted to rank of Inspector-General and colonel.
1846 - Served under General Zachary Taylor in Mexico, taking part in the Battle of Monterey.
1849 - Died in New Orleans, January 8.

MAJOR GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR

421 422 423

o. 421. For Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma

BV. MAJOR GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR. Bust of General Taylor, in niform, facing the right.

ortrait by William Garl Brown, model by John T. Battin, dies by Franklin Peale.

EV. Within a wreath of laurel and palm inclosing a serpent biting its tail -- mblem of immortality through glory and victory: RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS ULY 16th 1846. PALO ALTO MAY 8th 1846 RESACA DE LA PALMA IAY 9th 1846.

o. 422. For Monterey

BV. MAJOR GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR. Bust of General Taylor, in niform, facing the right.

EV. Within a wreath of oak: RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS MARCH 2nd 1847 IONTEREY SEPTEMBER 1846.

y J. B. Longacre

No. 423. For Buena Vista

OBV. MAJOR GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR. RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS: MAY 9, 1848. Undraped bust of General Taylor, facing the right; underneath, branches of oak and laurel.

By S. Ellis and C.C. Wright.

REV. BUENA VISTA FEB. 22. & 23. 1847. Within a circle formed by two serpents, one of which is a rattlesnake, the American army, commanded by General Taylor, is repulsing the attack of the Mexicans. Beneath are branches of cactus and oak.

By F.A. Smith and C.C. Wright.

ZACHARY TAYLOR ("Old Rough and Ready")

1784 - Born in Orange County, Virginia.
Moved to a plantation near Louisville, Kentucky.
1808 - Entered the Army as first lieutenant, 7th Infantry.
1810 - Captain, assigned to duty at Fort Knox, Kentucky.
1812 - Distinguished himself on September 5 by his defense of Fort Harrison in Indiana against the Indians, led by Tecumseh. Was breveted major.
1814 - Full major; was given command of Fort Knox.
1819 - Lieutenant Colonel, 4th Infantry, New Orleans.
1822 - Built Fort Jesup on the Louisiana frontier.
1829-1832 - Indian superintendent at Fort Snelling, Minnesota.
1832 - Colonel in charge of 1st Infantry Regiment, Fort Crawford.
Served as a regimental commander under General Henry Atkinson during the Black Hawk War. This campaign was waged mainly in Illinois and Wisconsin with a faction of Sac and Fox Indians led by Chief Black Hawk.
1837 - Won the Battle of Lake Okeechobee against the Seminoles, December 25, for which he won promotion to brigadier general and was made commander-in-chief in Florida, 1838. It was because of this campaign he was given the nickname "Old Rough and Ready".
1840 - Commander of the first division in the Southwest; moved from Kentucky to Louisiana, where he bought a plantation near Baton Rouge.
1845 - Appointed commander of the Army of Occupation in Texas.

1846 - In January, 1846, following a break in diplomatic relations with Mexico, President Polk ordered General Taylor to positions on or near the Rio Grande. Taylor promptly established a supply depot at Point Isabel (Fort Polk) and erected fortifications at a point opposite the river from Matamoros (Mexico), which he later called Fort Brown (Brownsville).

Mexican forces crossed the Rio Grande in April; they ambushed 63 Americans, killing 11 of them and capturing or wounding the others. Following this, President Polk sent a message to the Congress, telling them that American blood had been shed on American soil. The Congress authorized a declaration of war, and on May 13 the war bill was signed into law.

Even before a formal declaration, Taylor had already made the war with Mexico a fact. On May 8 he met a force of 6,000 Mexican troops at Palo Alto, a few miles north of the present town of Brownsville. With American forces a third the size of the Mexican unit, Taylor and his troops engaged in combat which started in midafternoon and continued for five hours. The superior artillery equipment, its skillful use and precise deployment by American troops inflicted heavy casualties on the Mexicans, causing them to withdraw the following morning.

Taylor threw advance parties forward to cover the Mexican retreat, and on the afternoon of May 9 he marched the main body of his troops in pursuit. Writing from his camp at Resaca de la Palma, 3 miles from Matamoros, Taylor gave the following account of the battle:

"When near the spot where I am now encamped, my advance discovered that a ravine crossing the road had been occupied by the enemy with artillery. I immediately ordered a battery of field artillery to sweep the position, flanking and sustaining it by the 3d, 4th, and 5th regiments, deployed as skirmishers to the right and left. A heavy fire of artillery and of musketry was kept up for some time, until finally the enemy's batteries were carried in succession by a squadron of dragoons and the regiments of infantry that were on the ground. He was soon driven from his position, and pursued by a squadron of dragoons, battalion of artillery, 3d Infantry, and a light battery, to the river. Our victory has been complete. Eight pieces of artillery, with a great quantity of ammunition, three standards, and some one hundred prisoners have been taken; among the latter, General La Vega and several other officers. One general is understood to have been killed. The enemy has recrossed the river (Rio Grande), and I am sure will not again molest us on this bank."

On July 16, 1846, the Congress awarded a gold medal to General Taylor and resolved that: "the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered to Major-General Zachary Taylor, commanding the army of occupation, his officers and men, for the fortitude, skill, enterprise, and courage which have distinguished the recent brilliant operations on the Rio Grande."

Taylor's next major campaign was directed to Monterey, a heavy fortified city in northeastern Mexico. The Mexican commander, General Pedro de Ampudia, had occupied the town with his forces, constructed defenses commanding the northern approaches, and installed artillery and troops in the heights commanding the city. Taylor hurled divisions at the fortress from all directions, with particular emphasis on the fortified hills. On September 23, after house to house fighting, the Americans completed their conquest, securing an armistice from Ampudia.

In his report on the victory, General Taylor stated:

"Upon occupying the city, it was discovered to be of great strength in itself, and to have its approaches carefully and strongly fortified. The town and works were armed with forty-two pieces of cannon, well supplied with ammunition, and manned with a force of at least 7,000 troops of the line, and from 2,000 to 3,000 irregulars. The force under my orders before Monterey, was 425 officers and 6,220 men. Our artillery consisted of one ten-inch mortar, two twenty-four-pounder howitzers, and four light field batteries of four guns each; the mortar being the only piece suitable to the operations of a siege.

By resolution of March 2, 1847, the Congress awarded a second gold medal and its thanks to General Taylor "for the fortitude, skill, enterprise, and courage which distinguished the late brilliant military operations at Monterey.

A third gold medal was presented to General Taylor by resolution of the Congress on May 9, 1848. The resolution commended him for "valor, skill, and good conduct, conspicuously displayed, on the twenty-second and twenty-third days of February last (1847), in the battle of Buena Vista, in defeating a Mexican army of more than four times their number, consisting of chosen troops, under their favorite commander, General Santa Anna."

After Buena Vista, the Mexican War shifted to Vera Cruz, where General Winfield Scott won a splendid victory, on March 29, 1847.

1849 - Became President of the United States.
1850 - Died in the White House, July 9.

MAJOR GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT

OBV. MAJOR GENERAL ULYSSES S. (Simpson) GRANT. JOINT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS DECEMBER 17. 1863. Bust of General Grant, in uniform, facing the left. In the upper part of a circle, branches of laurel and oak; in the lower part, sugarcane, the cotton plant, tobacco leaves and wheat, united by the national flag; in a second circle, thirteen stars, emblematical of the thirteen original States of the Union.

By Antrobus and Paquet.

REV. America, personified as a maiden, is seated on a rainbow, with the eagle at her side. She holds in her left hand a cornucopia of flowers, and in her right a crown of laurel and the American shield, on which, in bend, is the word DONELSON. Below, dividing the medal into two parts, is a trophy of arms, surmounted by the cap of liberty, and protected by two sentinels kneeling; to the left is the city of Vicksburg, at the foot of which flows the Mississippi river, bearing two steamboats; VICKSBURG: to the right are Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge; the Federal army encamped on the banks of the Tennessee river; CHATTANOOGA. In a first circle the Mississippi river, on which are four steamers, two of which are gun-boats; MISSISSIPPI RIVER; in a second, thirteen stars--emblematical of the thirteen original States of the Union.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT

1822 - Born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio.
1843 - Graduated from the U. S. Military Academy; commissioned brevet lieutenant in the 4th Infantry.
1845-1847 - Promoted to full second lieutenant; fought under General Zachary Taylor in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey.
1847 - Servedunder General Winfield Scott in the battles leading to the surrender of Mexico City; promoted to 1st lieutenant, for bravery.
1848 - Was breveted captain at Chapultepec.
Service in the Mexican campaigns gave him an opportunity to know many of the men who, later, held commands in the Confederate Army.
1848-1852 - Assigned garrison duty in New York and Michigan.
1854-1860 - Resigned his commission, after service on the West Coast, farmed in Missouri, and went into real estate in St. Louis.
1860 - Moved to Galena, Illinois, to work in his father's leather shop.
1861 - With the outbreak of the Civil War, he reentered service, with the Union forces, as a colonel of the 21st Illinois Volunteers.
Promoted to brigadier general, with headquarters at Cairo, Illinois, he occupied Paducah, Kentucky (a strategic point at the junction of the Tennessee and Ohio Rivers.
Fought at Belmont, Missouri, where the Confederates forced him to retreat.

1862 -

Was ordered to take Confederate positions in northwestern Tennessee: Fort Henry on the east side of the Tennessee River and, twelve miles away, Fort Donelson on the west side of the Cumberland River. These two forts were constructed by the Confederates in 1861 to defend the Mississippi valley; they were manned by garrisons which totaled about 2, 500 men.

On February 6, 1862, a fleet of Union gunboats attacked Fort Henry. Realizing the vulnerability of his forces, the Confederate commander ordered a retreat. Retaining a small force to man the guns, he covered the withdrawal of his men to Fort Donelson and then surrendered the fort. Confederate losses were 16 men; Union losses were 29 killed and wounded.

While Grant was moving his body of 16, 000 troops overland to Fort Donelson, the Confederates moved 12, 000 additional men into the garrison. They did this to protect their line of communications with Confederate forces north around Bowling Green, and to deny access to the Cumberland River which, if opened, would enable Union forces to reach Nashville.

The attack on Fort Donelson began on February 13. It was renewed the following day when an additional force of 11, 000 Union troops arrived. By a surprise attack on the 15th, the Confederates succeeded in opening a road to Nashville, but failed to take advantage of it. During the night some of the Confederate troops escaped by steamer. On the 16th, realizing that he was greatly outnumbered, the Confederate commander asked for an armistice. Grant made the now famous reply: "No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." The Confederate garrison, with its 11, 500 men, 40 guns, and great quantities of ammunition, surrendered. Confederate losses at Donelson were 2, 000 killed and wounded; Union losses, 2, 700.

Grant's next major engagement was at Shiloh, in western Tennessee. After two days of bloody battle, and greatly outnumbered, the Confederates were forced to retreat. Confederate casualties were over 10, 000; the Union more than 13, 000.

On October 25, 1862, Grant was ordered to take Vicksburg, Mississippi, the principal Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River.

1863 -

In January Grant moved his troops down from Memphis and took a position at Young's Point, which is about 20 miles above Vicksburg, off the west bank of the Mississippi River. Situated on a steep bluff, 235 feet above the east bank of the river, Vicksburg held a strategic location and almost impregnable position. As early as 1791 it had been developed by the Spanish for use as a fortress.

After futile attempts to cross the river in the vicinity of Vicksburg, Grant moved his forces south to a point where Bruinsburg lay, across the river. Here he waited for the Union fleet which sailed downstream and withstood the fire of Vicksburg's guns on the night of April 16. Within two weeks, the Union forces were carried across the river and promptly moved northeast and dispersed a Confederate force at Fort Gibson.

Augmenting Grant's forces, Sherman arrived by crossing the river at Grand Gulf, above Bruinsburg, and proceeded to the east of Vicksburg, where they captured the main supply base at Jackson. The Confederates moved some forces out from Vicksburg and engaged Union troops at Champion's Hill, which lies midway between Jackson and Vicksburg; but they were driven back to Vicksburg. After two heavy, unsuccessful assaults on Vicksburg, Grant settled down to siege warfare. On July 4, unable to obtain reinforcements or supplies, Vicksburg finally surrendered. Confederate losses were 10,000 dead, 31,000 prisoners, including 15 generals; the Union losses were almost as staggering - 9,400 dead.

The climax to Grant's achievements in the year 1863 took place when he moved on to Chattanooga in October, to relieve a beleaguered Union army which had been held in a state of siege by Confederate forces. As a major-general and commanding the army of the West (as the Vicksburg army was henceforth called), Grant was joined by the armies of his three generals, Sheridan, Sherman and Thomas. After a month of preparation, the Union forces engaged the Confederates in a battle. Union forces cleared the top of Lookout Mountain of Confederate troops on the 24th. On the 25th, Union troops were ordered to seize the Confederate rifle pits at the foot of Missionary Ridge. They seized the pits and then, without waiting for further orders, they stormed up the steep and crumbling sides of the mountain in the face of a deadly fire from thirty cannon trained on every path and drove the Confederate commander and his troops from the crest of the hill. After the latter action, the Confederate force of 35,000 men withdrew southward into Georgia.

On December 17, 1863, Congress gave Grant a gold medal for Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, and Chattanooga.

1864 - Appointed Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army, March 17, with the rank of Lieutenant General.

1864-1865 - Heading the Army of the Potomac, he fought the Battles of the Wilderness and besieged Richmond.

1865 - Suffered great losses at Battles of Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor. Received Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House, April 9.

1866 - Was made full General, the first since George Washington to hold that rank.

1867-1868 - Served as Secretary of War ad interim, but resigned when the Senate refused to replace E. M. Stanton, and the office was turned back to him.

1869 - Started first term as President of the United States.

1872 - Re-elected to the Presidency.

1885 - Died at Mt. McGregor, New York; interment Riverside Drive, New York City.

THE CAPTURE OF MAJOR ANDRE
BY
JOHN PAULDING, DAVID WILLIAMS AND ISAAC VAN WART

OBV. FIDELITY. A shield with ornamental border, the legend upon a scroll above it, the whole enclosed within a wreath formed by two branches -- fleur-de-lis on the right, terminating in a flower, and laurel on the left, crossed and tied at the bottom by a ribbon.

REV. VINCIT AMOR PATRIAE (Love of country conquers). A wreath formed by two branches of fleur-de-lis, terminating in flowers, crossed and tied with a ribbon at the bottom, enclosing a space between them for engraving.

Note: This was not initially made as a medal; it was manufactured by a silversmith as a repousse. The three original pieces bore the initials of the recipients, within the wreath on the reverse.

Major John Andre, a young officer serving under Sir Henry Clinton, was given the assignment of working with Benedict Arnold on a plan of the British to get control of West Point. This fort, strategically placed on the Hudson, was designed to prevent British warships from moving up from Manhattan and cutting the young United States in two.

Over a period of eighteen months, Arnold had been in communication with British Headquarters on a secret deal to surrender West Point for 20,000 English pounds in September, 1780. During this time he made application to General Washington, and had received command of West Point. After he moved in, he lost little time in putting his treason into effect. He met secretly with Andre on the night of September 21, 1780 in the vicinity of Stony Point, and turned over to him intelligence documents about the disposition and strength of American forces and facilities, as well as a plan formulated for an attack to be made by Clinton and surrender to be made by Arnold.

On September 23, while returning to British Headquarters, Andre was captured in no-man's land by three patriot militiamen stationed at Tarrytown. When searched, the incriminating documents were found. Notwithstanding an attempt on the part of Andre to bribe the militiamen, he was seized and turned over to General Washington. The latter arrived at West Point an hour after Arnold had fled to the British ranks. Following a trial by a board of fourteen officers, headed by Nathaniel Greene, Andre was hanged as a spy.

Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.
Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga

Obv. LIBERTAS AMERICANA. (American Liberty). The head of a beautiful maiden, facing the left, with dishevelled hair floating in the wind, and with the rod of liberty surmounted by the Phrygian cap on her right shoulder. Exergue: 4 JUIL.(sic) 1776. (July 4, 1776.)

Rev. NON SINE DIIS ANIMOSUS INFANS. (The courageous child was aided by the gods.) The infant Hercules (America), in his cradle, is strangling two serpents, while Minerva (France) stands by, helmeted, and with spear in her right hand, ready to strike a leopard (England) whose attacks she wards off with her shield decked with the lilies of France. Exergue: $\frac{17}{19}$ OCT: $\frac{1777}{1781}$

Dupre.

Resolution of Congress: That the thanks of the United States, in Congress assembled, be presented to His Excellency General Washington, for the eminent services which he has rendered to the United States, and particularly for the well concerted plan against the British garrison in York and Gloucester; for the vigour, attention, and military skill with which that plan was executed, and for the wisdom and prudence manifested in the capitulation.

That the thanks of the United States, in Congress assembled, be presented to His Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, for the cordiality, zeal, judgment, and fortitude with which he seconded and advanced the program of the allied army against the British garrison in York.

That the thanks of the United States, in Congress assembled, be presented to His Excellency Count de Grasse, for his display of skill and bravery in attacking and defeating the British fleet off the Bay of Chesapeake, and for his zeal and alacrity in rendering, with the fleet under his command, the most effectual and distinguished aid and support to the operations of the allied army in Virginia.

That the thanks of the United States, in Congress assembled, be presented to the commanding and other officers of the corps of artillery and engineers of the allied army, who sustained extraordinary fatigue and danger in their animated and gallant approaches to the lines of the enemy.

That General Washington be directed to communicate to the other officers and soldiers under his command the thanks of the United States, in Congress assembled, for their conduct and valour on this occasion:

That the United States, in Congress assembled, will cause to be erected, at York, in Virginia, a marble column, adorned with emblems of the alliance between the United States and His Most Christian Majesty, and inscribed with a succinct narrative of the surrender of Earl Cornwallis to His Excellency General Washington, commander-in-chief of the combined forces of America and France, to His Excellency the Count de

Rochambeau, commanding the auxiliary troops of His Most Christian Majesty in America, and to His Excellency, the Count de Grasse, commanding-in-chief the naval army of France in Chesapeake.

That two stands of colours taken from the British army under the capitulation of York, be presented to His Excellency General Washington, in the name of the United States in Congress assembled.

That two pieces of the field ordnance, taken from the British army under the capitulation of York, be presented by the commander-in-chief of the American army to Count de Rochambeau; and that there be engraved thereon a short memorandum, that Congress were induced to present them from considerations of the illustrious part which he bore in effectuating the surrender.

That the Secretary of Foreign Affairs be directed to request the Minister Plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty, to inform his Majesty that it is the wish of Congress that Count de Grasse may be permitted to accept a testimony of their approbation, similar to that to be presented to Count de Rochambeau.

That the Board of War be directed to present to Lieutenant Colonel Tilghman, in the name of the United States in Congress assembled, a horse properly caparisoned, and an elegant sword, in testimony of their high opinion of his merit and ability. Approved October 29, 1781.

HISTORIC MEDALS of the U.S. NAVY

ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES MINT

Prepaired under the direction of the Honorable Eva Adams
Director of the Mint

By Kenneth M. Failor Captain, USNR Consultant to the Director of the Mint